The New-York Times.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Important Rebel Reports from Charleston.

A Dash of Rebel Gunboats Among the Blockading Fleet.

The National Gunboat Mercedita Sunk.

THE QUAKER CITY DISABLED.

Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham Declare the Blockade Raised.

Twenty National Vessels Outside the Bar the Next Morning.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE OGECHEE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Feb. 2, contains the following highly important intelligence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The two iron-clad gunboats *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar at 1 o'clock this morning to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began soon after 1 o'clock, and for a time was very rapid and continuous. Afterward it slackened, but continued at intervals until 9 this morning. Owing to the fog the result has not yet been ascertained.

Commodore INGRAHAM is aboard the *Palmetto State* as commander of the expedition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

This morning the gunboats *Palmetto State*, Capt, RUTLEDGE, and *Chicora*, Capt. TUCKER, accompanied by three small steamers—the *Gen. Clinch*, *Etiwan* and *Chesterfield*—all under command of Commodore INGRAHAM, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock.

The *Palmetto State*, with Commodore INGRAHAM on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat *Mercedita*, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her Commander, Capt. STELLWAGEN, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. STELLWAGEN and crew were paroled by Commodore INGRAHAM.

Capt. TUCKER, of the *Chicora*, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship *Quaker City*. The latter was set on fire by the *Chicora*, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterward managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the *Susquehanna* and *Canandaigua*.

The Federal loss was very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt.

Our gunboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared. There is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of glasses. Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our gunboats *Palmetto State* and *Chicora* have reached the wharves. They were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens who had assembled to greet them. Salutes were fired from the forts and batteries.

Not a man was hurt on our side, and our gunboats were not struck by the enemy. Our attack on the fleet was a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others.

It is supposed that nearly all of the crew of the *Mercedita* perished.

The *Palmetto State*, which engaged the *Mercedita*, having no boats and fighting at the time, could render her no assistance.

The *Quaker City* was struck twice, and one of her side wheels almost torn off.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. BEAUREGARD placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign Consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed.

The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. RIPLEY, accepted the invitation. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer *Petrel*, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders and could see nothing of them with glasses.

Late in the evening four blockaders reappeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, evidently ready to run.

The results of the naval engagements yesterday are two vessels sunk, four set on fire and the remainder driven away.

The foreign Consuls here held a meeting last night and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised.

Twenty blockaders are off the bar to-day.

Other very important movements are in progress here.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE.

I went out last night. This vessel struck the *Mercedita*, when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. TUCKER thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet had gone to southward and eastward out of sight.

D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag-Officer Commanding.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

At about 5 o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the City of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed or drove off and out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet.

Therefore we, the undersigned commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comm'g.
D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer,
Commanding Naval Forces in South Carolina.
Official: THOMAS JOURDAN, Chief of Staff.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE OGECHEE.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE MONTAUK.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Feb. 2 also publishes the following telegram:

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3, 1863.

The Abolition fleet, [consisting of one iron-clad turret, four gunboats and one mortarboat, again attacked Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, this morning.

The firing continued until 2½ o'clock this afternoon, when the enemy retired, whipped again. The bombardment was more furious than the last.

The only person killed on our side was Major JOHN B. GALLIE, Commander of the fort—a shell striking him in the head.

THE NEWS IN NAVAL CIRCLES.

Naval circles were in a state of great excitement yesterday about the news from Charleston. The officers of the station crowded the commandant's office, and one of them sent a dispatch to Washington to inquire into the facts of the case. He received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4—10 o'clock.

The disastrous intelligence from Charleston has just been communicated to the President by a friend in your City. Last night inquiries relative to vessels of the South Atlantic blockading fleet have been been flashing over the wires. I cannot learn whether the authorites knew of the alleged facts before the arrival of the New-York dispatch, but they do not credit them. Secretary WELLES is besieged all day. While incredulity is visible on every countenance, vague thoughts of the worst prevail in other quarters. Some think the whole affair is a *canard* for to-day's European steamer. It is known that the *Mercedita's* coal bunkers were not high enough to protect her boilers, which would burst, as stated, if struck severely.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT.

FOUR IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO SEA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The Navy Department has ordered the following iron-clad vessels to be prepared for sea, and sent South at once. It is believed here that they can be all ready in four days. The ships are:

Keokuk, *Catskill*,
Nantucket, *Sangamon*.

The Secretary of the Navy has received information that the *Patapsco* left Fortress Monroe to join the other mailed vessels. Thus all the Ericsson batteries may be expected to be engaged in a fight before two weeks.

[Our correspondence makes a mistake in supposing that all the vessels named can be ready in four days. The following is a correct report of their present state:

Vessel.	Where.	State of forwardness.
Keokuk	New-York	Ready in 2 weeks.
Catskill	New-York	Ready in 2 weeks.
Sangamon	Chester, Pa.	Ready in a week.
Nantucket	Boston	Ready in a week.

Of course, extraordinary exertions, such as prepared the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*, might result in the completion of all these ships within the space of 96 hours.]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Heavy Fall of Snow—Vessels Driven Ashore, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A heavy northeast snow-storm set in here this morning about daylight, and continued till noon with great violence and a heavy fall of snow—more than has fallen at any one time for years.

Four schooners are ashore on the beach near by. A steamer is also on the bar in the harbor. The steamer's name is the *Monitor*. The schooners will probably all be got off without much loss.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER.

Enlistment of Negro Soldiers for the Massachusetts Contingent—The Vacated Lands of Rebels to be Assigned to Contrabands—A Relief to the Government—New-York Soldiers Selling Negroes into Slavery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

An authorization having been granted by the Government to Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, for the enlistment of colored men as United States soldiers, the latter has requested Mr. C. B. WILDER, Superintendent of Contrabands for this Department, to enlist all such as desire it. Having obtained the concurrence of Gen. DIX, as Military Governor, Mr. WILDER immediately held out prospects of promotion in the black regiment to certain commissioned and non-commissioned officers here, and the result is a spirited recruitment on their part of able men, who will render good service. In this neighborhood, including that of Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorktown, at least a battalion, and probably a regiment, will be raised within a fortnight. The men will then be sent to Washington, and endued with blue coats and red unmentionables, as part of the Massachusetts contingent. Those who think these men will not fight, may safely divest themselves of the illusion. They are far more intelligent than the blacks of the French and Arab armies. A caviler may argue that the latter were never slaves, and would naturally possess more spirit than our lately freed negroes. The position is false. Many of them were slaves, and all had been treated in the barbarous regions of their birth with more brutality by superiors than fell generally to the lot of American bondmen.

To those colored men who do not wish a soldier's life, and who may not have desirable employment, another opening presents itself. The Secretary of War has at last definitely authorized Mr. WILDER to appropriate vacated lands of rebels, in this Department, to the use of those colored people of both sexes who may wish to use them. The lands are not confiscated, they are merely appropriated for the time being, and, should peace speedily ensue, will be held only during the present year. The occupants will be placed in charge of white superintendents, who will each have under his control as many laborers as the farm may find employment for. The blacks will either be paid for their labor monthly, or wait until the sale of produce remunerates them—small advances for necessities being made them when required. Superintendents will also be paid from the proceeds of sales. Attention will especially be given to the cultivation of vegetables for the Northern markets, which have for years past proved profitable to farmers here, on account of their early production in this comparatively Southern latitude. Free freight will be given to this produce, on Government transports, to any point where it may be sent, and in giving this privilege, the War Department trusts that private benevolence will furnish all other facilities. Mr. WILDER is receiving donations and loans in Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, of seeds, agricultural implements, fancy manures and stock, and will be pleased to hear from those kindly disposed to contribute in either form. He went yesterday to Boston. His address, until 12th inst., will be CASE, WILDER & Co., in that city, and, subsequently, at Fortress Monroe. There is no doubt of his success. The Government naturally does not wish to undertake more farming than it can avoid, and the friends of the black race will certainly relieve it from all anxiety on that point.

Attached to each farm will be a school, where children will be taught in the day, and adults at night. The teachers will be independent in their action of the farm superintendents. All this is intended both to relieve the Government of the $1,000 a day it now pays for the support of contrabands in this department, and to prove, what is doubted by many, that negroes will work in a state of freedom. The result of the experiment will be satisfactory, and will set at rest all fears of foolish persons, that free blacks will be a charge to the nation. The war over, and their freedom definitely secured, abundant employment in the Southern States will be offered them. A number of neighboring Virginia farmers are ready at this moment to hire them by the hundred, if Government will insure protection to the crops, but the negroes have naturally less confidence in private individuals than in the Contraband Association, whose benevolent motives they are aware of, and prefer the superintendence of the latter. It is necessary that slavery be effectually crushed, abstractly and virtually. The States of the Union will then have indentical interests, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, and the country will start, unimpeded by jarring interests, upon a career of prosperity yet undreamed of.

The attention of the proper authorities is called to the conduct of certain soldiers of the Ninety-ninth New-York regiment, stationed between Norfolk and Suffolk, who by the confession of several of their officers, have been kidnapping negroes and selling them to individuals within the rebel lines. The mode is this: A squad is sent to a post upon picket duty. Several remain, and the rest prowl around for an unfortunate black, whom they seize and deliver to buyers who are waiting at appointed places. The Confederate money received is then divided among the participators, and easily exchanged in Norfolk for National bills at a discount. This statement can readily be verified. It is time that the Ninety-ninth New-York be sent into active service. It has long been here, is well disciplined, and should give place to a newly-recruited regiment. The regiment, as a body, boasts of its hatred toward negroes, and is looked on with much favor by the Secessionists hereabouts. The brutality of certain of its members to unfortunate blacks is sometimes extreme. I understand that three of their number, who were some time since captured while on picket duty, were escorted through Richmond in a most cordial manner before being dismissed on parole, while several of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, taken about the same time near Norfolk, were kept in confinement. This may or may not be true; but I heard it from good authority. A man from the Ninety-ninth New-York, named MCGINNISS, deserted to the rebels a few days ago, as also one SHELBY, from the Seventh New-York Battery.

JACOB GROVER, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, and THOS. H. COMMON, Co. K, Ninety-second New-York, died here on the 31st ult. of chronic diarrhœa.

N.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, this afternoon. The following is a synopsis:

It first recites the pledges made by Congress on the 25th day of July, 1861, in which, among other things it was declared that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease. Relying on these assurances, New-Jersey had freely and fully, without conditions and without delay, contributed her sons and means to the assistance of the National Government. The second urges upon the President and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the Administration as the only means, under the blessing of God, by which the adhering States can be reunited in action, the Union restored, and the nation saved. The third declares that it is the deliberate sense of the people of New-Jersey that the war power, within the limits of the Constitution, is ample, and that all assumptions of power, under whatever plea, beyond that conferred by the Constitution, is without warrant or authority, and, if continued, will finally encompass the destruction of the liberties of the people and the death of the Republic; and, therefore, to the end that, in any event, the matured and deliberate sense of the people of New-Jersey may be known and declared, we, the Representatives, in the Senate and General Assembly convened, do, in their name and in their behalf, make unto the Federal Government this our solemn protest against the war being waged for any unconstitutional or partizan purpose, against a war for the purpose of subjugation, with a view of reducing the insurgent States to a territorial condition; against proclamations, under the plea of military necessity, by which persons in the States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, and beyond the necessary military lines, are liable to the rigor and severity of military law; against all arrests and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government; against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones; against the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process; against the power assumed in the Proclamation of the President, made Jan. 1, 1863, by which the slaves are set free; against every exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government not clearly given and expressed in the Constitution.

The fourth states, while New-Jersey has promptly yielded to the calls of the Government, it has been out of no lurking animosity to the South, nor with a disposition to deprive her people of their rights or property; but, simply to assist in maintaining the Federal Constitution; but at no time has she not been willing to terminate the war peacefully and honorably.

The fifth deems the suggesting of plans inexpedient until some assurances are given that such plans and efforts would not be misconstrued, but be accepted by the South as a means of settlement, honorable alike to both contending parties.

These resolutions may be regarded as the sentiments of the Legislature, and will, no doubt be adopted.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

A crew is being shipped for the United States steamer *Saginaw*, preparatory for her departure to the Mexican coast to protect American interests there.

The steamer *Oregon* leaves for Mexican ports tomorrow with a quantity of machinery for working mines. Mr. ROBINSON, of Guaymas, now here, has ordered $250,000 worth of machinery to be shipped to Sonora in March. Everything indicates a large emigration to Northwestern Mexico the ensuing Spring. Several hundred Secessionists have gone or soon will leave for Guaymas, for the purpose of crossing Sonora and Chihuahua into Texas. One party, including Judge SHATWICK and DAN. SHOWALTER, had reached the Rio Grande when last heard from.

Railroad Disaster—Fire.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The passenger train from Steubenville, Indiana, was thrown off the track by a broken rail at East Cadiz Junction this afternoon. All the passengers in two of the cars were more or less injured. One car was badly smashed, and the other burned up.

A small building near Mount Auburn Female Seminary was destroyed by fire this morning. The main building was uninjured.

Sailing of the Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed to-day, with twenty-seven passengers for Liverpool and 24 for Halifax, and $286,000 in specie for Liverpool.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Delay of the Senate Committee in Reporting the Bank Bill.

Important Amendments of the Ways and Means Bill.

Passage of the Coastwise Telegraph Bill in the House.

Gen. Burnside and the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

THE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.

The belief of the Government is, that the details of the Charleston affair are grossly misstated, and that the result is of trifling consequence, except for any moral effect it may produce.

THE BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting this morning, determined to defer action on the Bank bill until Monday. It appears that there is a hitch in reference to the Finance bill. The committee do not find it as easy as they expected to make the two conform, and they are said to require further conference with Secretary CHASE, hoping thereby to obviate present difficulties. Serious obstacles are also said to have sprung up in reference to the Bank bill, but we are not informed of their character.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

The Illinois and New-York and Erie Ship Canal was unexpectedly postponed to-day till Friday to enable the House Military Committee to work off a portion of its heavy accumulation of business, which has been delayed thus long by the unusual amount of time engrossed by the Ways and Means Committee. The friends of the Canal bill believe it to have a clear majority in the House, as shown thus far by every vote. Its enemies claim that they can so delay it as to render action by the Senate this session exceedingly doubtful, and thus practically kill it.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The bill passed in the House, to-day, provides for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, Texas, touching at Fort Macon, Georgia, Port Royal, South Carolina, Ferdandina and Key West, Florida, and Fort Pickens, with a branch to New-Orleans, and to such other points as may become necessary. The Secretary of War to enter into contract with such responsible parties as may be able to furnish security for the prompt and efficient execution of the work. The length of the proposed cable is estimated at 2,500 nautical miles, and will cost about $300 per mile, or $2,500,000.

OPPOSITION TO THE MILITIA BILL.

It becomes evident that the Democrats in the Senate intend to make a direct issue on Senator WILSON'S important bill for the organization and drafting of the militia. In this opposition Senator RICHARDSON bids fair to become prominent.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT.

Senator HARRIS, of the Judiciary Committee, is preparing an important bill, looking to the entire reorganization of the judicial system of the District of Columbia. The present system is rotten to the core. All the old Judges are to be changed.

TO PREVENT CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REBELS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized Mr. TEN EYCK to report back the Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. It provides, in case of conviction in any of the Courts of the United States for a fine of $10,000, and imprisonment not less than six months.

GEN. BURNSIDE TO BE EXAMINED.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE will be examined to-morrow by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, relative to alleged interference by subordinates, with his operations at the Rappahannock.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

A delegation of Pennsylvanians waited upon the President to-day, to urge the acceptance by Government of League Island for the establishment there of a Navy-yard.

MR. M'DOUGALL'S RESOLUTIONS.

The action of the Senate to-day, in promptly tabling Mr. MCDOUGALL'S resolutions on foreign intervention in Mexico, refutes the statement in one of your cotemporaries, that Mr. SUMNER was not sustained in his motion by that body.

INSPECTING THE ARMY.

A special inspection of the army was made on the last day of January, by officers detailed for this duty by the commanders of the different divisions. The inspectors were furnished with blank forms upon which to report the number of officers and men in each regiment present or absent, sick or on special duty; the cause and authority for such absence; the number of men effective for the field; the number, character and condition of their arms and clothing, camp and garrison equipage; the amount and condition of their transportation; the character and efficiency of the officers; the discipline and instruction of the men; the condition of the Hospital, Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments; the degree in which the wants of the regiments are supplied; in short, everything necessary to a thorough knowledge of the present condition of the army in all its departments. The inspection, if it is faithfully made, will furnish an important check upon neglect or inefficiency in any department of the service, besides giving our military authorities a more exact knowledge of the real condition and strength of the army.

GEN. CASEY'S NOMINATION.

The dating back to the 31st of May, 1862, of the nomination of Gen. CASEY for Major-General of Volunteers, and his nomination for Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army, is regarded as an acknowledgment by the Government of the injustice into which they were led by the misstatements in regard to the CASEY'S Division at the battle of Fair Oaks. This places Gen. CASEY'S name at the head of the list of new appointments, and whatever may be the fate of the others, there is little doubt of his confirmation by the Senate. Such action on their part will be recognized as an act of justice to the thousands of brave men who have suffered with Gen. CASEY from the unjust opprobrium temporarily cast upon them.

TREASONABLE SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

Some Republicans are so much outraged at HENRY MAY'S speech on Monday, (which he was permitted to print after delivering only part of it,) that they talk of bringing in a resolution for his expulsion. He said that the rebellion stood before the world, justified of God and man; and that the war could only end in one of two ways—subjugation or separation; as restoration with Slavery was now forever impossible.

The Republicans also foolishly consented to let WICKLIFFE print a speech which he did not deliver; and now it is feared that it will expose equally bold treason when it appears.

THE GOVERNMENT PAYING DAMAGES.

The House Military Committee, yesterday, by agreeing to report a bill for the payment of $13,000 damages to the Louisville and Bordentown Turnpike Company, for bridges burnt by NELSON'S orders during BRAGG'S invasion, established a highly important precedent, which, if sustained by Congress, leads to the payment of all bills for damages caused by our armies in any of their operations. Well-informed members say that the sum total of such damages thus to be paid for would be greater than the whole present National debt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad have in course of preparation a bill granting lands, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be used in completing the Pacific Railroad. It is doubtful, however, if the bill will be reported during the present session of Congress, owing to the pressure of other matters requiring more immediate attention.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

The House yesterday rejected, by a decided majority, the bill from the Military Committee, raising the rank of Paymaster-General to Brigadier-General, and allowing him to be selected from Paymasters in either regular or volunteer service. The bill was opposed on the ground that it might interfere with the chances of the present Acting Paymaster-General, (Col. ANDREWS, of the regular army, a veteran of 40 years' service,) to rise to the vacant place.

Unusual interest was manifested in this feature of the bill, its friends claiming that a restriction to the selection of the chief of this important department of the army to the small corps of regular paymasters, and requiring the appointment even then to go by regular promotion, was neither just to the volunteers nor to the service itself,—its enemies asserting that it was simply an attempt to legislate the Acting Paymaster-General out of office.

SENATOR RICHARDSON.

Instead of putting Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in the place on Foreign Relations Committee, vacated by his predecessor, the Senate has exiled him to the District of Columbia Committee; while *from that* they take Mr. HENDERSON to fill the vacant place in Foreign Relations.

A BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

The Select Committee on Emancipation in the House, in a few days, will report a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation. The bill, in its provisions, will be similar to the one introduced a week or ten days ago by Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, and printed in the TIMES.

GETTING RID OF THE "CONSERVATIVES."

The different Departments of the Government here are being purged, at last, of that contemptible class of individuals known as "conservatives"—which means, in other words, rebels clad in the habiliments of Unionism. The following named clerks in the Treasury Department and Pension Office have been recently dismissed from Government employ: Albert S. Cox, (brother of Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress from Ohio,) G. D. Kane, A. S. Sparks, John Morris, J. W. Miles, Wm. J. Bronaugh, J. Todd, Wm. Evans and J. R. Thompson. The salaries of these men ranged from $1,200 to $1,800. The work of purgation is still going on, and will be continued until the Augean stables of the Government are completely "cleaned out."

CONTRACTS.

The report of the House Committee to investigate contracts has been printed, and makes a volume of more than sixteen hundred pages.

ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Lieut.-Col. PELOUZE, Recorder in the McDowell Court of Inquiry, has received orders to report to the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe immediately upon the adjournment of the Court.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals here, is between seven and eight thousand. A great many disabled and invalid soldiers have been discharged from the service within the past few weeks. The number of patients in the general hospitals throughout the country is about ninety thousand.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is probable that a Court of Inquiry in Gen. FRANKLIN'S case will be appointed before the close of the week.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers in hospital here reported since our last:

John Milway, Co. I, 67th New-York.
J. B. Henry, Co. F, 136th New-York.
Jerome Muhler, Co. E, 97th New-York.
L. F. Thomas, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
Uriah Huntington, Co. A, 19th Maine.
Volney Brisbee, Co. K, 23d Maine.
Josiah W. Smith, Co. H, First Maine Artillery.
D. H. McGregor, Co. C, 76th New-York.
Charles P. Hughes, First Battery, 27th New-York Artillery.
J. J. Colter, Co. K, 24th New-York.
H. Hammel, Co. D, 7th New-York.
C. G. Thyng, Co. A, 11th New-Hampshire.
B. J. Renvon, Co. A, 30th New-Jersey.
Samuel Beers, Co. D, 29th New-Jersey.
Edward Clark, Co. E, 33d New-York.
George M. Homer, Co. L, 9th Michigan Cavalry.
D. Cox, Co. E, 30th New-Jersey.
Lewis Caspino, Co. D, 2d Maine.
George Oldfield, Co. B, 95th New-York.

INTERESTING TO NATIONAL SIGNAL OFFICERS.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of Jan. 26, 1863, contains the following general orders:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 24, 1863.

The following orders are published for the information of all concerned:

1. The duties of Signal officers are confined to those bearing commissions as such, appointed under the acts of Congress approved April 19, 1862, and Sept. 27, 1862.

2. To any General officer requiring a Signal officer, and entitled thereto, one will be assigned by the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

3. All Signal officers are required to make their reports, returns, &c., through the Senior Signal officer on duty at the seat of Government, and paragraph IX, General Orders No. 40, must be more strictly observed. By order.

J. COOPER, Adjt. and Inspector-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

THE INTERNAL TAX LAW.

The bill of Representative LOOMIS, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, amendatory of the Internal Tax law, requires in transactions in gold or silver, or loans upon collaterals or deposits in coin, a stamp equal to one per centum upon all sums above one hundred dollars, if the contract is fulfilled within three days; if within sixty days and more than three, two and one-half per centum; for every thirty days thereafter, one per centum additional; and if on demand, one per centum for every thirty days that it is unfulfilled. All unstamped contracts to be null and void, and the money paid recoverable by action for one's own use and benefit.

THE FINANCES.

The amendment of the Senate Finance Committee to the House bill, providing ways and means for the support of the Government, are important. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow $900,000,000, and issue therefor coupons or registered bonds, payable after such periods as may be fixed by him, not less than five nor more than forty years from date, in coin, and of such denomination not less than $50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable in bonds not exceeding $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually in coin. The Secretary has the discretion to dispose of such bonds at any time upon such terms as he may deem most advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for any certificates of indebtedness or deposit that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury Notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. All the bonds and Treasury Notes, or United States Notes, issued under its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The Secretary has power to issue $400,000,000 in Treasury Notes, payable at such times, not exceeding three years from date, as he may determine, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, which interest on all notes for less amounts than $100 shall be payable at the maturity thereof, and on all notes for $100 and upward at the times authorized on their face. The interest upon these notes, and on certificates of indebtedness and deposits, hereafter to be paid in lawful money; the notes to be of such denominations as the Secretary may deem expedient, not less than $10 each, and receivable for internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall be a legal tender at their full value, excluding interest at the same extent as United States notes. The Committee in the third section propose to reduce from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000 the authority to issue if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government in United States notes. They include the amount of the notes, authorized by the joint resolution, passed Jan. 17, and repeal so much of the act of February, 1862, and July last, as restricts the negotiations of banks to market value. The holders of United States notes issued under these laws are required to present them for the purpose of exchanging them for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the first day of July next, and thereafter the right to go to exchange shall cease and determine. The Committee, in the fourth sections, among other amendments, propose to strike out the proviso limiting the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, to $50,000,000. The eighth section is proposed to be amended, by requiring all banks, associations, corporations or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, to pay a duty of one per centum each half year, from and after April first next, upon the average amount of notes or bills issued, and outstanding during the six months next preceding the return provided for in the section. The sliding scale of tax according to the amount of capital is stricken out. The Committee also report in favor of striking out the ninth section, which so modifies the independent Treasury act as to authorize the Secretary at his discretion to allow any money obtained from loans and internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, to be drafted or checked upon by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to an inquiry of the Senate relative to the amount of the duty on imports on paper. He says it is not separately classified, but is included in the manufactures of paper. The imports, under the present act, at New-York are $126,141, yielding a revenue of $39,664; at Boston, $30,684, yielding a revenue of $9,088; at Baltimore and Philadelphia none; making an aggregate of $156,825, giving a revenue of $49,372. The Secretary says it is impossible to state how much of this is for printing paper, but he expresses the opinion that the diminution of the duty would considerably increase the revenue. It may here be said there is an increasing disposition to pursue such a course of legislation, as the persistent efforts of the paper extortionists to preserve the present duties become more generally known among members of Congress.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee have made a report, with a bill to establish the Metropolitan Railroad. They report that the road from Washington to the Chesapeake will place its dépôt upon the deep waters thereof, in direct interior water communication, *viâ* the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Raritan Canal, New-York Harbor, the Hudson River, the Housatonic River, and the Connecticut, Thames and other rivers which fall into Long Island Sound, with all the Atlantic cities and towns situated upon these rivers in all the New-England States; that by this means the most ample facilities for intercourse, and at the current rates for freight, will be afforded to the Government for military purposes, and to the people the rapid and cheap means of sending aid to their friends; that a portion of the road to Point of Rocks will enable the Government to control the Valley of Virginia, cutting off all chance of future raid and invasion of the loyal States, and will save an immense amount in transportation. The Connelsville Road, being that link between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, when connected by uniting the existing road from Point of Rocks to Cumberland, and the Metropolitan Road will form, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, the main stem of the great Pacific Road; that it will shorten the distance between Washington and Pittsburgh more than one hundred miles, saving to every person traveling between the West and Washington $10, and saving upon military stores, the produce of the West, &c., from $4 to $7 per ton, and reducing the time between Washington and Pittsburgh from twenty-four to eighteen hours. Data and statistics are given, showing that in Government transportation alone upward of $4,000,000 per annum will be saved, if the same ratio of transit is kept up by the war; and that in case of foreign war these roads will be inestimable for Government and public uses. The bill provides for no appropriation or expenditure of money, only a guarantee of each Company's bonds to a limited amount, which is secured by a mortgage and well guarded provisions for a sinking fund to extinguish the debt.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections, in their report against the claims of Mr. MCLEOD and his contestant, WING, for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Second District of Virginia, say the district comprises Norfolk and ten other counties, in a portion of the precincts of only four of which were the polls opened, the remainder of the territory being in rebel possession. Mr. WING had 641 votes, Mr. MCLEOD 645, a Mr. COOPER 116, with 20 scattering votes—a total of 1,402 in a district usually polling about 10,000 votes. The Committee therefore report, in accordance with their custom and that of the House in similar cases, that this was in no just sense an election.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Commander HENRY FRENCH has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. WM. F. SPICER has been ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander WORDEN was to-day nominated to the Senate for Captain in the navy for meritorious conduct.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

WEST POINT AND ITS DEFECTS.

Popular Errors in Regard to West Point—Its Real Usefulness—Its Defects—The Defect Common to American Education—What is Wanted.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

In the TIMES of the 21st inst., you had some remarks on the "Deficiencies of West Point,"—so just in the main, and so superior to the common slang of its defamers, that it is due to your readers, to West Point itself, and to American education, to set that subject in its true light. In doing this I can contribute my full share to the common fund of information. I shall do it the more cheerfully since I am persuaded that the whole subject of American education demands a thorough overhauling from Alpha to Omega. If the defects, you and I see so plainly, were confined to West Point, I should be content to let it pass in silence. The Government could abolish the institution, or change its character at pleasure. But they are not. With a change in form only, there is a radical defect in the common education of the day. I don't know whether it can be remedied or not; or, whether it be an essential condition of human nature that only here and there a solitary man should rise to that rank of genius and learning, which it seems to me ought to be a more common endowment of intelligent, educated beings. Be that as it may, a little examination into the character of West Point instruction, and that of our Colleges, will be suggestive and instructive. It will draw our minds to what ought to receive much more of the public thought. In the first place, let me ask you if, in what you suppose defects, West Point is in any way inferior to Metz, or Woolwich or the Polytechnique? Not at all. West Point is precisely the same kind of institution, and probably superior—certainly to the English Academy.

In the next place, let me ask you if you really think any change in the mode of appointment would add a particle more of talent and character to the pupils of the institution? If you do, it does not accord with my experience. You do injustice to the members of Congress in supposing they have generally practiced "favoritism" in the appointments. In the West, most of the members of Congress have sought out the most promising youth they can find. Gen. WEITZEL, of New-Orleans, is an example, who was the son of a German at Cincinnati, appointed because he was foremost in the High School. I do not believe that any mode of appointment whatever will make a material difference in the talents of two hundred and fifty young men taken at random.

In the second place, I don't believe that West Point, as an institution, should be held responsible for the rebel officers graduated there. It seems there are, at this time, a large number of loyal officers, born in the South, and graduates of West Point. Is it reasonable to suppose that West Point, or Yale College, or any institution could change our common human nature? Is it reasonable to suppose that it could tear out the blood of kindred, the ties of family, and the associations of society? I grant you, by any known measure of meanness, the men who have taken the money, the commissions, and the education of the United States, and then betrayed their country, exceed anything ever known. It requires very expanded ideas of Satanic powers to imagine how such enormous scoundrels as DAVIS, BEAUREGARD and JOE JOHNSTON ever grew up in a land like this. But West Point is no more chargeable with them than the army, the country, or its civil institutions.

But you refer to commanders who have had no military education, and yet been superior. The number of these are much fewer than you imagine. You certainly will not class ALEXANDER, or CÆSAR, or FREDERICK, or NAPOLEON, among the number, for they had the best military education their countries could afford. In reference to our Revolution, there was no scientific military education on either side, and no inference whatever can be drawn from it. WASHINGTON was as much educated to military science as any man of his time, except the Continental soldiers, of whom we imported several, with no great advantage. In regard to Gen. TAYLOR, I must make one remark. His military fame rests chiefly on the battle of Buena Vista. In that battle the key of the position was BRAGG's battery, beside which stood Gen. TAYLOR and Capt. MANSFIELD, (glass in hand,) surveying the ground. At the critical moment, Gen. TAYLOR was wavering in his mind, when Capt. MANSFIELD told him to stand firm, for the Mexican cavalry were beginning to hesitate and break. So it was, and the battle of Buena Vista was won. The General and his Engineer are both in their graves, among the bravest and truest heroes of their country.

West Point is not to be condemned on any of these grounds. A country which is ever to be called to war, must have military instruction. War is an art, and there must be schools of the art. I can conceive of nothing more utterly absurd than that a man can pursue an art any better for not having studied it; or, that he can study it any better than in an institution where all the materials, appliances, and instruction in that art are furnished him. A very apt illustration of that idea, is one of our militia Generals, with a red feather in his cap, and a Drum-major strutting after him. Don't let us lose our common sense because we are disappointed in our Generals. I am not very much disappointed. It was the weak spot which I dreaded from the beginning; but I hoped Providence would raise up some man endowed with a master mind, who could control the elements necessary to success.

Let me now return to the defect of West Point. You quote Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON in saying that "the *excessive* study of mathematics" may be injurious to other qualities. What is excessive study of mathematics? I never had the luck to meet with such a person. Was it NEWTON, or BARROW, or BROUGHAM, or FREDERICK, or NAPOLEON, who studied too much mathematics for their professions? If Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON had that idea, I think him very erroneous. Some ZERAH COLBURN may have ciphered away his brain in useless numbers, but as long as mathematics pervades all the forms and functions of the universe, it will hardly addle any tolerable intellect to contemplate these beautiful laws of Divine creation. What, then, is the defect of West Point? It is simply that West Point is *merely* a school of art, and not of philosophy—I do not say science—because science taken alone is only a part of art; but philosophy is a very different thing. West Point is an admirable school of military art; but it teaches nothing beyond the art. What do you mean, says one? I mean this: that if a General needed nothing but a knowledge of surveying, drawing, artillery, engineering, tactics, &c., West Point will make him complete. But since he wants a great deal more than that—wants a broad, comprehensive, philosophical mind—West Point does not insure him that by any means. Now the difficulty in this war is that such men as McCLELLAN, BEAUREGARD, LEE, BUELL, &c., know everything about the art of war, but nothing about philosophy, and very little about their country. DAVIS is, in this respect, very far superior to them, because he has been accustomed to look upon men and things on a large scale. MITCHEL and BUTLER were far superior to the Generals on the Potomac, for the very reason I have given; because their minds were enlarged by general ideas. This, then, is the defect of West Point—that it is only a school of art. So is Metz, and Woolwich, and the Polytechnique, and, to some extent, all our colleges. *Can* this defect be remedied? I know not, but I can make the idea clearer by some further illustrations and suggestions, for which I must ask room for another article.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, reëlected United States Senator from Wisconsin, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to change the time of holding the District Courts of the United States.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to revive the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West and Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning pardons, remission of penalties, and forfeitures in criminal cases. The bill authorizes the President to make qualified pardons, so as to remit the fine, relieve from imprisonment, &c. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend an act to prevent officers of the Government and members of Congress from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill to harmonise Admiralty jurisdiction, also on the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts, and also on the resolution to increase the fees of United States Marshals in California.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and the establishment of new reservations in the same State. Referred to the Military Committee.

The resolutions relative to French intervention in Mexico were then taken up, the question being on the motion to lay them on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 34, nays, 9, viz.: Messrs. Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, and Wilson of Missouri.

A pending motion of Mr. RICE, to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until further order of Congress, was taken up and agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the encouragement of reënlistments and the enrolling and drafting of the militia.

An amendment was adopted providing that a drafted man may procure a substitute.

Another amendment was adopted, providing that no clothes, arms or equipments shall be sold, exchanged, pledged or given away; and when such articles are found in the possession of any person, not a soldier or officer, they may be seized.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that any officer absent with leave shall receive only half pay; and when absent without leave, in addition to the penalties now provided, he shall forfeit all his pay, except when sick or wounded.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that General Orders of the War Department Nos. 154 and 162, in reference to the enlistment of volunteers into the regular service, be repealed.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to strike out the second section, giving the President power to make all rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said this was a bill of most fearful import. It gave the President full power over all the militia of the country, to do as he pleased with them. The bill gave to the President more power than ever was given to any despot. The President might draft all the Democrats, if he chose, or all the Republicans, or negroes. He claimed that two-thirds of the rank and file were Democrats.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that as far as his State was concerned, three-fourths of the men were Republicans. The votes of the regiments show it.

Mr. RICHARDSON said many regiments were not allowed to vote.

Mr. HARLAN said that no complaint had been made except by a defeated candidate for Congress, who complained that the soldiers were not allowed to vote at all.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had been informed, on good authority, that the majority of the soldiers of Illinois were Republicans. As far as Kansas was concerned, (meaning as Democrats those who did not believe that the negro could fight and were not willing to let them,) there was not a corporal's guard of them from that State.

Mr. RICHARDSON resuming, quoted at length from the returns of Illinois regiments, to show that they were mainly composed of Democrats. The bill proposed to give the President power unlimited. He feared that if such bills as this, and the bills to pay for slaves and to place an inferior race side by side with the white man, were passed, the country might be plunged into civil war. He appealed to the Senate to pause before they passed more laws distasteful to the people. Many acts, illegally passed, were exceedingly distasteful, and, with the Proclamation, had excited a desire to resist these aggressions on the Constitution.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said, as far as the Senator's speech related to the negro question, he had heard the same for twenty years from that Senator's party. But he protested, in the name of the soldiers from Illinois, against this attempt to excite political discussion among them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that he was exceedingly sorry that his colleague had made here such a partisan speech, when there were half a million of rebels in arms against the Government. He was sorry to hear his colleague turn his attention from these half a million of traitors, trying to destroy the Government, and turn his attention to our soldiers, and inquire what their party politics were. It mattered not what were the politics of the soldier fighting for his country. If he was fighting for the Constitution and the Government, he was his brother, and he would embrace him. He was sorry his colleague had undertaken to inquire whether soldiers had voted the Democratic or Republican ticket. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) never would have brought such an issue into the Senate. It was known, and to none better than his colleague, that, in making military appointments in Illinois, no question of politics was made at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked if his colleague was not one of those who signed a protest to the President that no General be trusted with command, except he concurred in the President's policy of carrying on the war.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague was entirely mistaken in supposing that even one-half of the soldiers of Illinois were Democrats. But his colleague asked if he had signed a certain protest. It made no difference whether he signed any paper. But he would say, now and forever, that he was in favor of such a policy; and, if he had power, no man should lead our armies who did not agree with the rest in the prosecution of this war, and the policy he had adopted to crush this rebellion. No semi-loyalist or traitor should lead his brother or son in the war. If his colleague was President, and the Democratic party in power, he would say to them, Take men to lead your armies who believe in your manner of putting down rebellion, and who believe in the policy you have adopted. He would like to know if his colleague would place in command, to carry into execution the greatest enterprise in the world, a man who was opposed to the policy he had adopted?

Mr. RICHARDSON—If I was President, I would call for Gen. McCLELLAN immediately, to head our armies.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If you believed Gen. McCLELLAN was opposed to the mode of putting down the rebellion you had inaugurated, would you call him to the command of the army? Would it be wise to use instrumentalities to carry into effect a measure, when these instrumentalities were opposed to carrying it into effect?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I would select the man who could win victories.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, Sir, the Senator would make a judicious choice. There is about as much consistency in that as in some other things my colleague has said. I forbear, Sir, to make any assault on Gen. McCLELLAN. But as to his victories, I must confess I am not familiar with them. If I was hunting after a man to conduct the army, who had won victories when he had the greatest opportunity ever afforded to a man to win victories, I certainly should not select Gen. McCLELLAN.

Mr. HARLAN said, in regard to his State, many of those in regiments who voted the Republican ticket, were Democrats when they started, but voted afterward to sustain the Government.

Mr. WILSON contended that the bill was not open to the objections urged. It gave the President power to make all needful regulations, and he considered the section as very necessary.

Mr. CARLILE said he offered an amendment, to call the attention of the Senate to what he considered the danger of this bill. He was willing to give to the President all the support he would ever give to any man. But he would not trust any man with such unlimited power. One year ago the country was a unit. Why was it necessary now to resort to these measures to get volunteers? He should be careful that the war was not waged so as to destroy the Constitution and the rights of the States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) contended that the General Government had no right to interfere with the control of the State militia. It could make rules for their Government, but not to overthrow all State authority.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) said the bill gave the President power to call out the militia, and if necessary, to make a draft. He wanted no such scenes as we had last year, when men that were drafted never came into the service at all. We had so far met with limited success in the prosecution of this war. He believed that a great deal of evil was due to the inefficiency and inability of those at the head of the Government. Had we had an Administration with half the ability and vigor of that of the rebels, he believed the rebellion would have been crushed in thirty days. The Democratic element, about which so much was said, had communicated itself to the army, and the army was a great undisciplined mob. There never had been any discipline in the army. The records showed 70,000 deserters to-day, and but two men had been punished for desertion. This policy must be changed, and discipline must be forced into the army, commencing with the officers. If the Government could not do this, it might as well abandon the war at once, and the sooner the better. He was in favor of trying to reduce the army to discipline. He would drive out the drones and thieves, and have the stragglers punished at once. A great deal of this lack of discipline was due to the heads of the Government. Not long since two Colonels were arrested for commuting their rations in kind, and at the same time claiming money for their rations. They were tried by separate court-martials. One court found the facts proved, yet found nothing against the officer. The other court found the officer guilty, yet he was kept in service, notwithstanding. The people of Oregon were truly loyal, and they would do everything in their power to put down the rebellion. But they were not in favor of making war simply to abolish Slavery. If it was declared to be a war of emancipation, he would not vote for supplies to carry it on. But as he believed it a war to crush rebellion, he was ready to do all he could to support it.

The motion was disagreed to:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Hicks, Kennedy, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—14. Nays 33.

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the fourth section.

After some discussion, with the question pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely on the credentials of J. B. McLOUD, claiming a seat from the Second District of Virginia; and also on the application of his contestant, W. W. WING.

The House, by a vote of 71 against 63, passed the bill reported yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a telegraph cable from Fort McHenry or Monroe to Galveston or New-Orleans, and the intermediate points.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. HICKMAN came up. It provides for a Board of three Commissioners, at a salary of $5,000 per annum each, to revise and codify the General Statutes of the United States. They are required to reduce into one act all laws on a similarity of subjects, omitting all acts or parts of acts which have been repealed, or have expired by limitation, or are repugnant to the Constitution. The revision is to be prepared so as to render the laws more plain and easy to be understood. They are, from time to time, to lay before Congress such codifications and revisions, in order that they may be revised or reënacted, and to specify the most practicable mode by which, if necessary, they may be amended. The term of the Commissioners is to be three years. They are to have free access to public libraries, and a room in the Treasury Department is provided for them.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill was in accordance with the recommendation of the President a year ago, and had the unanimous concurrence of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was rejected—42 against 86.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern lakes. This bill is similar to the one reported yesterday, which was recommitted to the Military Committee. But it had been amended in the fifth section so as to avoid the objection heretofore urged, viz.: that it was made an appropriation of money, and must, therefore, under the rules, receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOLMES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) and Mr. STEVENS, now severally raised objections to it, which were overruled.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) raised the point that the Committee did not authorize this bill to be reported.

Mr. OLIN emphatically stated that he had such authority.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the question that it was too late for Mr. McPHERSON to make his point, as the bill had received its first and second reading, and several questions concerning it had already been decided.

The Speaker sustained this view of the case.

Mr. OLIN, to save time, suggested that the further consideration of the bill be set down for Friday.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that before the United States make any expenditure, New-York shall grant survey and jurisdiction, in the same manner as is required of Illinois, and all provisions relative to reimbursement to the State of Illinois, shall alike apply to the State of New-York.

Mr. OLIN was willing to defer action on the bill until Friday.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) condemned the attempts of the enemies of the bill to defeat it by parliamentary tactics. If it could not get votes enough, let it go down. But in God's name, don't kill and strangle it by indirection. Let the question be fairly taken.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to table. Lost, 55 against 80.

Messrs. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) and DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) severally proposed amendments.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, its further consideration was postponed until Friday.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific Coast. It appropriates thirty thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Passed.

Mr. McPHERSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill in relation to the military hospitals and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps. He said a number of soldiers had been detailed from the army to perform hospital and ambulance service. This bill would return them to their regiments. It authorized the permanent enlistment of 20,000 men for the performance of such duties. A Colonel is provided as head of the corps, with a First Lieutenant for every hundred men, a Sergeant for every twenty men and a Corporal for every ten men. The bill was recommended by the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General, and was so drawn up as to avoid all collision among these officers. Passed.

Mr. McPHERSON also reported the Senate bill, authorizing the employment of 94 clerks, 30 copyists, and six laborers in the Quartermaster-General's office. Passed.

The House passed the Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department. It provides for a Brigadier-General as the Chief, two Colonels as Assistant Commissaries, and a Major; the selections to be made either from the army or volunteer forces.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill with the Senate's amendments, authorizing 20,000 men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months for the defence of that State, etc.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) replying to a remark of Mr. STEVENS, certified to the loyalty of the Governor of Kentucky. Because the bill introduced the last session was not passed, much blood had been shed and property destroyed. In response to Mr. DAVIS, he said the weapons would not be taken to the Southern Confederacy. Kentucky would not betray the flag.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied that a portion of Kentucky had proved unfaithful to the Union, and brought the State near to the vortex of disunion. Nothing but the valor and patriotism of the Union men saved the State. Could the gentleman give the assurance that no such danger would again occur.

Mr. YEAMAN said that such men as BUCKNER could not transfer to the rebellion the arms to be furnished under this bill, which merely provided for the raising of volunteers, as had been done in other States, and which the Constitution authorized. They were to be placed under Generals appointed and commissioned by the President. The gentleman from Massachusetts could say whether he was afraid to trust such Federal officers.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the bill, as originally introduced by him, proposed a force for home protection. But it had been so altered by the Senate, as to make the volunteers perform duty everywhere for the United States.

Mr. OLIN said Kentucky had made many sacrifices for the Union. It would be unwise and ungenerous to imply that we distrusted the loyalty of the people of that State. We should encourage them by every proper means to maintain with us the cause in which we were mutually engaged.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, (Union,) briefly spoke of the necessity of passing the bill to defend the borders of Kentucky. If, he said, you give us this measure, we will raise for the Government a sufficient number of men to overawe the enemy, and, if he comes, conquer him. The patriotism of the people on the border will not falter as long as a star remains on our banner.

The Senate's amendment was agreed to. The bill has, therefore, passed both Houses.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.) introduced a bill which passed, that the State of Wisconsin be made part of the ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States. Adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Difficulties Between Salvador and Honduras—Another Earthquake in Guatemala—A Question between Brazil and Peru—Progress in Chili, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports, on the 21st. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 10th; from Salvador to the 12th; Nicaragua to the 14th, and Costa Rica to the 17th January, with the following cargo:

For Southampton—13 ceroons cochineal; 403 do. indigo, and $18,345 in specie.

For Liverpool—15 ceroons cochineal; 7 packages deerskins; 305 hides; 352 bags coffee.

For New-York—50 ceroons cochineal; 18 bags coffee; 1,053 hides; 11 packages deerskins.

For South Pacific—13 ceroons indigo; 410 bags coffee; 6 bags cocoa; 2 boxes cigarettes.

For San Francisco—176 bags coffee.

For Aspinwall—41 cans balsam.

For Panama—146 bags coffee; 50 ceroons indigo; 5 cans balsam; 3 cases cigars; 7 cases merchandise.

The British mail steamer from Valparaiso, and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the second, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th of January.

From Central America the news is of but little importance.

In addition to mails and passengers, the *Bogota* brings $216,256 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and the following cargo, viz.:

For Southampton—611 bales bark, 302 ceroons bark, 33 sacks silver ore, 28 packages of general merchandise.

For Liverpool—252 bales wool, 19 packages India-rubber, 191 bales cotton, 97 sacks cocoa, 171 bales orchillas, 181 bale tobacco, 9 bales bark, 3 packages general merchandise.

For New-York—105 packages bark, 265 sacks cocoa, 41 bales cotton, 7 bales goat skins, 1 package specie, 2 packages general merchandise.

For Panama—100 sacks cocoa, 800 sacks flour, 9 ceroons hats, 137 packages general merchandise, 8 packages specie—value $7,271 40.

For Acapulco and Manzanilla—566 sacks of cocoa.

For Punta Arenas—1 package of specie—value $5,600.

In Honduras, things were going on quietly; the death of the Acting President CASTELLANOS, and the accession of Senator MONTES to the vacant chair, causing no commotion. Honduras had sent a Commissioner to Guatemala to endeavor to smooth matters between President CARRERA and President BARRIOS, of Salvador, but without much success.

In Guatemala, the earthquake of the 19th of December had been repeated, but the shocks ceased on the 26th. Considerable damage was done to church edifices and other buildings. President CARRERA had signified to his Council of State that he thought he ought to make war on Salvador, but the Council did not agree. CARRERA told one of his Ministers that the next time he had decided in his own mind upon the execution of an important purpose, he should take care not to consult his Congress. BARRIOS is actually preparing for war, and the chances of a resort to arms are more imminent than ever.

In Nicaragua, the expected revolution had not come off, but there was much agitation in the country, and the general opinion was that the enemies of President MARTINEZ would soon take up arms against him.

In Costa Rica, the names of Señores VOLIO and ESQUIVEL had been pretty much dropped for the Presidency, and Señor JESUS JIMENEZ substituted. Coffee was held at Punta Arenas at $15 to $16 per quintal.

An Italian opera company was "doing" the "Trovatore," "Ernani," &c., at San José.

ECUADOR.

There is nothing new from this State. Trade was better, and the prospects for the new year encouraging.

PERU.

Matters go along smoothly in Peru, under the administration of Gen. SAN ROMAN, the new President. He has accomplished his purpose of disbanding the costly army of his predecessor, keeping only a reasonable number for domestic purposes under arms, and is now pruning the civil list of many useless sinecures. "A new broom sweeps clean."

Considerable excitement has been produced at Lima by the news of the recent action of the Brazilian Government in regard to the navigation of the Amazon. A Peruvian war steamer, in attempting to ascend the River Maronon, near Para, was fired upon three times from the fort, once with ball. The Peruvian vessel replied with shotted guns. The Brazilians immediately ordered a sufficient force to maintain their claims to exclusive navigation, or at least so far as regards Peru. It is quite time this absurd pretence of Brazil to exclusive benefits of the great Amazon, because the mouths open from her territory, should be scouted by the great commercial nations of the earth.

The news that three Spanish ships, in addition to the two already there, were coming to the Rio Plata, to pass thence into the Pacific, has also caused considerable apprehension in Peru and the other South American States. One of these steam vessels is iron-clad, of 1,500 horse power.

The Congress at Lima has passed a law giving to all foreign steamers the same rights to coast navigation as are possessed by Peruvian vessels.

Speculators continue to import Polynesian "laborers" at Callao, which they sell at high prices. Government has instituted a Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

The trade of Peru seems to be on the increase, not only in guano, its chief article of export, but in agricultural products and minerals. The high price of cotton, consequent upon the American revolution, has stimulated the culture of cotton, and the wool, cochineal, rice, sugar and wine exports are increasing. The value of treasure exported from Callao in 1862, is $4,076,724, counting it in Bolivian currency. Of saltpetre there was exported in the same time the value of $1,629,016.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 42 pence Bolivian silver on the dollar.

Among the passengers to Panama is Capt. WILLIAMS, late master of the British ship *Duke of Malakoff*, which vessel, loaded with guano for France, had to be abandoned on the coast of Chili in consequence of leaks, and sunk. Also, Capt. SINNELL, of the American ship *Maid of the Mist*, which went ashore at Bluff Harbor, on the coast of New-Zealand, with sheep from Australia and other produce, and was stranded.

BOLIVIA.

This State is quiet at present. President ACHA had complained to the Peruvian Government that revolutionists were allowed to reside on the Peruvian frontier of Bolivia, whose object it was to restore Gen. BELZU to the Presidency of Bolivia. The Peruvian Minister replied in a friendly manner.

CHILI.

From Chili there is no news of importance. The efforts to quiet and make permanent peace with the Aranco Indians were progressing, with probable favorable results.

The dispute between Chili and Bolivia, as to the ownership of the Mejillones guano deposits, is yet unarranged, but there is little doubt that Chili will gain her point, and that without much trouble.

HENRY MEIGGS, the American railroad contractor, expects to have the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad finished in September next. He has good men employed.

Señor SANTAMARIA has finally accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment gives general satisfaction. The Government application to domestic capitalists at about 12 per cent interest.

The British ship *Woodstock*, 169 days from Sunderland, for Callao, to load guano, was met at sea by the British bark *Swansea*, on the 29th November in lat. 58° south, lon. 71° 15′ west. Capt. WHITE, of the *Woodstock*, had died at sea, as well as one of the crew. Fourteen others of the crew were sick of scurvy, and only six fit for duty. The *Swansea* rendered what relief she could.

Business in Valparaiso continued dull, the traders from the north and south, and from the Argentine Confederation, not yet having made their appearance in market. Money was plenty at 9 per cent., but the very best security was required, confidence being rather at a discount among money-lenders. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, was 45 pence to the dollar.

Freights to London and Hamburg were £2 17s. 6d. To the United States $13 per English ton. American cotton had advanced somewhat. Twilled cotton 22 cents; common drills, 22 to 24 cents; cotton flannels, 23 cents; nankins, 20 cents; and cotton wick 60 cents. Quicksilver had advanced in price. No Carolina rice in first hands, and other kinds scarce. The American ship *Crest of the Wave* had arrived with 24,000 arobas of refined sugar from Boston, unsold as yet. French refined sold at $2 81¼ per aroba. Lard, 18 cents. Virginia tobacco $26 per quintal. Copper bars, $17, cash. Flour, $3 38 to $4 per quintal, 6 months. 8,000 quintals saltpetre sold at $1 81¼, cash.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Department of the East.

SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS ENCOURAGING DESERTION.

An order, issued a few weeks since by Gen. WOOL, calling upon citizens to aid the military authorities in apprehending deserters from the army, has not, it appears, been fully appreciated by the parties whose interest it was intended to enlist. Instead of exhibiting their loyalty by showing a disposition to bring deserters to the notice of the proper authorities, some persons are constantly exerting themselves to the utmost to screen the base cowards, who have pocketed their bounty money, thrown away their arms, and ignominiously sought a clandestine retreat. The purport of the order is obvious, and does not require any explanation additional to that which has already been given. It is a matter of surprise that parties, ostensibly heart and hand with Gen. WOOL in the rigid enforcement of his order pertaining to the apprehension of deserters, should seek to throw any obstacle in the course indicated for a speedy and effective accomplishment of that object. It is known that numerous deserters are quietly and unmolestedly availing themselves of the hospitality of their friends in this City, to say nothing of the deserters who have sought and obtained refuge in the New-England States.

It is strange that while the people are clamorous for the adoption of stringent measures to prevent voluntarily "leave of absence" from the post of duty, the same individuals do not fail, whenever an opportunity is offered, to shield a relative or some friend who has ingloriously and dishonorably turned his back to the foe. It must not be inferred that because a great many deserters escape the grasp of the Provost-Marshal, that all are equally fortunate in their own estimation. Cases are daily recorded and brought before the Provost-Marshal for examination, but it is the intention, if possible, to make the limits of this Department so insecure for the harboring of timid and false patriots that not one of them will deem it expedient to accept of a hiding-place therein.

Another circumstance which has a tendency to encourage soldiers from abandoning the ranks is the fact that courts-martial evince a reluctance to subject the offenders to proper punishment. The penalty usually accorded for desertion is one month's close confinement at hard labor and the withholding of one month's pay; occasionally the term of confinement is extended to two months, and two months' pay is deducted.

Perhaps it may not be generally known that volunteer enlisted men can be tried only by volunteer officers, while, upon the other hand, privates in the regular service are liable to be judged either by regular or volunteer officers. The intimation has proceeded from a high military source that, on account of that system of conducting courts-martial, by which it is asserted that volunteer officers cannot be induced by any act of justice to condemn a volunteer soldier to severe punishment, arises the fact of so many desertions. Observation, however, bears witness that desertion from the regular army is by no means uncommon, and is attended, when apprehended, by a penalty equally as light as that which follows the apprehension of deserters from the volunteer service.

It becomes the solemn and imperious duty of every loyal citizen to aid the authorities in returning to duty delinquent and shirking soldiers. Gen. WOOL has determined that his Department shall not be an asylum for deserters, and the sooner that fact is comprehended by the people, the better will it be for all parties concerned.

City and County.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1863.

Neither the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors have as yet made their appropriations for City and County purposes, respectively, consequently none of the employes in the public offices have received their salaries for the month of January. The Board of Supervisors evince a disposition to pass the appropriations for County purposes at an early day, the Committee on Annual Taxes having already reported an ordinance for that purpose. The Comptroller's estimates for City expenses, which were referred to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, have not yet been reported upon by them, but probably will be soon. Meanwhile the City officials and their creditors must continue to await, as patiently as they possibly can, the "good time coming," when the City Treasury will be open to them. It should be added, however, that the Supervisors have considerately provided for the Police by passing that portion of the annual appropriation bill for the County which provides for the support of the Police within this County. The ordinance for this purpose was approved by the Mayor yesterday, and Comptroller BRENNAN immediately drew his warrant for $165,000—the amount of the requisition of the Police Commissioners for the month of January. The taxes for 1863 will not be collected before next October, but the money required to be paid under appropriations is raised on revenue bonds, which are authorized by law to be issued both by the Corporation and the County, in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes.

Fire in Cherry-street.

ANOTHER CRACKER BAKERY DESTROYED—$60,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED UP.

The extensive cracker bakery of GOODWIN & Co., at the corner of Cherry and Pike streets, was totally destroyed on Tuesday by fire, involving a loss on building, machinery, stock and fixtures, of at least $60,000. The fire broke out about 7½ in the evening, and burned until 10 o'clock. It originated on the third floor, and, from the dry condition of the timber, burned very rapidly. The ovens had been running night and day, and a constant heat was kept up in the building, which rendered the woodwork highly combustible. This is the fifth cracker bakery burned in this City within two months. A vessel lying at foot of Pike-street took fire, but the flames were extinguished but with little damage. HECKER's Mills were also in great danger, but by the exertions of the firemen were saved from burning. The property of Messrs. GOODWIN & Co. is said to be fully insured. About 11 o'clock, one of the walls fell and buried three firemen. JOHN SLOWEY, of Engine Company No. 19 was killed, and GEO. W. BADGER, foreman of the same Company, and THOMAS SWEENY, of Engine Company No. 6, were severely injured.

Persecution of Loyal Men in North Carolina.

Last night, Mr. WILLIAM MENDENHALL, who is a native of, and a practitioner of law in, Guilford County, North Carolina, occupied the place of Mr. BEECHER at the Lecture-room of Plymouth Church, and gave a short but interesting statement of the cruelties inflicted on loyal men in North Carolina, by those active in the rebellion. He mentioned several instances in which for the mere expression of Union sentiments individuals had been arrested, imprisoned, robbed and even hung. He himself was arrested for a remark made as a car was passing through with soldiers for Manassas. He was ordered to leave the State, and then prohibited from leaving it. His property was seized and carried off to the rebel army. Ultimately he escaped, and with his wife reached Cincinnati entirely destitute.

At the close, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who, in the absence of Mr. BEECHER, had conducted the preliminary service, made an eloquent and touching appeal on behalf of Mr. MENDENHALL and his wife, remarking that Plymouth Church had made collections in behalf of black refugees from the South, but now having before them a white one, he called for a liberal collection, which, on the return of the plates, seemed to have met with a good response.

Skating.

NONE OF IT YESTERDAY—PLENTY OF IT TO-DAY.

To skate or not to skate, that is the question. Whether 'tis better to endure the dilatory action of the Central Park Commissioners and the Fifth-avenue Pond proprietors, who persistently refused yesterday to let the people skate, or to take skates and overcoats and adjourn to Beekman's Pond or to the frozen regions of Brooklyn and Jersey. That is the question. Who would endure these ills when he himself and his lady-love might their releasement make by means of comfortable ferryboats?

The fact is, the popular idea of a palliative for cold weather is the enjoyment of the skating ponds. There was, therefore, very great public disappointment yesterday, when it was announced that neither the Fifth-avenue nor the Central Park ponds would be opened to the public. The ice was not strong enough, said the great conservators of the skating public weal. This fact was ascertained on the Fifth-avenue pond by having the Superintendent walk out on the ice. He got a cold bath for his pains—and terrible pains they were—but it was a great warning to the subscribers, who, with their new and unused ten dollar tickets, came gleefully and returned sorrowfully, having had "nary skate." The ice will be quite strong enough to-day, and no doubt the impatient crowds who have already secured the privilege of the pond, will get their money's worth of the healthy, vigorous, graceful, and now social exercise.

But, though the great ponds were not available, the little ponds in sundry and numerous sunken lots, including fragments of the once spacious Beekman's pond, were open to all who dared to venture—and their name was legion. Phew! How the wind blew, keen, shrill, piercing, freezing, biting—in short, decidedly cool. But, we can't expect to skate in a flower garden—excepting, of course, on roller skates on a plank walk, and being forewarned, the skates came, forearmed with warm clothing and stout hearts. No doubt any one of the crowd would have bitterly bemoaned the experience had it been compulsory, but being a pleasure they enjoyed it—even the little boy who sat on the bank enwrapped up to his eyes in his father's overcoat. One of the skaters on Beekman's pond broke through the thin crust, and only succeeded in extricating himself after wading about ten rods, and went on his way rejoicing—whether at his escape or his immersion may be judged.

No doubt, to-day, the ice will be strong enough for the commencement of the great skating carnival. Such being the case, we but do our duty in recommending the thousands of citizens who are desirous of enjoying this delightful experience, to by no means fail to visit the Central Park and Fifth-avenue Ponds in this City, and the Washington, the Capitoline and Nassau Ponds in Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INQUEST UPON THE FIREMAN KILLED AT THE FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body of JOHN SLOWEY, the fireman who was killed by the falling of a chimney at the burning of the cracker bakery corner of Pike-slip and Cherry-street, on Tuesday night. The deceased was a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, and a brother of Detective SLOWEY, of Police Headquarters. At the time of the accident, he was standing on the corner of Pike-slip and South-street, with Mr. CHAMBERS, foreman of Hose Company No. 22. The latter observed that the chimney—which was a very high one—was trembling and tottering for a fall, and at once started across the street, at the same time shouting to the deceased to look out for himself, as there was imminent danger from the falling mass of bricks. The latter started after him, but when about half-way across the street, he was buried beneath the brick and mortar which composed the chimney, and almost instantly killed. Mr. CHAMBERS reached the opposite side of the street, just at the moment his friend was buried under the ruins. The jury—which was composed mostly of firemen—rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was a native of this State, about 35 years of age, and resided at No. 75 Rivington-street. He held the position of Superintendent of Lands and Places, to which office, he was appointed soon after the death of his predecessor in office, THOMAS BYRNES, who, it will be remembered, came to an untimely death in the First Ward a few weeks since. The deceased kept a public house in Centre-street, and was well known among the politicians of this City. The Board of Engineers and Foremen will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at Fireman's Hall, to take suitable steps regarding the death of Mr. SLOWEY.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, yesterday, upon the body of CATHARINE KEIN, a native of Germany, aged 31 years, who committed suicide at her residence, No. 23 Christie-street, by taking phosphorus. The deceased was the wife of a soldier, and had not seen her husband for the past eighteen months. During his absence, it appears that she had proved unfaithful in the marriage relation, and her unfortunate condition was the subject of considerable comment throughout the circle of her acquaintance. The remarks made by her neighbors affected her mind to such an extent, that she determined to commit suicide rather than longer endure the disgrace attending her condition. Consequently, she, by some means, contrived to procure a shilling's worth of phosphorus, all of which she swallowed. The result was death in a short time after, notwithstanding the medical aid which was speedily employed to counteract the effects of the poison. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY AMONG SOLDIERS.—At an early hour yesterday morning, two members of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers made an assault upon the officer of the guard at the Park Barracks, and were conducting themselves in a very disorderly manner, when one of the Lieutenants directed them to desist. No attention was paid to this order, however, the rioters still continuing to inflict their outrages, and finally they made an attack upon the Lieutenant, whereupon the latter drew his revolver and shot both of the disturbers upon the spot. The wounded men were soon afterward sent to the New-York Hospital, where they gave their names as JOHN GOULD and PATRICK McDONALD. One of them was shot in the leg and the other in the arm. The surgeon in attendance at the Hospital is of the opinion that the wounds will not prove of a dangerous character.

A NEW-YORK DEPUTY MARSHAL IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Capt. JAMES LEE, of Company E, Third Metropolitan Regiment, who went out with the Banks Expedition, has been detailed by Gen. BANKS to the post of Deputy Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans under Marshal ISAAC C. CLARKE. Capt. LEE was formerly a Deputy in United States Marshal MURRAY's office, which position he resigned to take the command of Company E, of the Third Metropolitan Regiment. He is among the most loyal and brave officers that have gone from this City, and his appointment to the position of Deputy Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans cannot but be popular with the thoroughly loyal men of that city, when his character comes to be known, whatever the rebels may think of it.

THE PAY FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Owing to the refusal of Mayor OPDYKE to sign the appropriations for the Police Department for the present year, there has been no money forthcoming for the payment of the services of the policemen for the past month. All the pay-rolls are in and have been passed, but the "greenbacks" were not on hand, as usual, on the first of the month. There is necessarily a great deal of grumbling among the Police force in regard to this matter, as the majority of the policemen are sadly in need of the money. Unless the City Chamberlain advances sufficient funds for the payment of the force, as he has done before, there seems no prospect of the men receiving their dues for some time to come.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, MICHAEL KURTZ, a boy about 10 years of age, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing clothes and jewelry valued at $75 from NATHAN HAMAN, of No. 325 East Houston-street. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. SOPHIE PRICE and CAROLINE SLATER pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and were remanded. WILLIAM SUYDAM, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded. The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

A FATAL BURNING CASUALTY.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a girl named JANE WHALEN, aged 11 years, residing with her parents at No. 122 East Twenty-second-street, was burned to death, by her clothes taking fire during the absence of her mother from the room. She died in a few minutes after being discovered, in great agony. The Coroner was notified.

A NEW WEEKLY.—On the 1st of October, 1862, the first number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* was issued as a monthly. It has proved an entire success, and its proprietors have determined hereafter to issue it as a weekly. Its contents are of great interest to all interested—and who is not?—in the movements and *personnel* of our army and navy.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE PROCLAMATION.—To-morrow night FRED. DOUGLASS, the well-known lecturer, will speak on the President's Proclamation, at the Cooper Institute. There can be little doubt as to Mr. DOUGLASS' views, but he will doubtless have a full house and receive a warm welcome.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of the Board last evening the salary of the efficient Clerk, Mr. THOS. BOESE, was raised to $3,500 per annum, to date from Feb. 1. After the transaction of an amount of routine business of no interest to the public, the Board adjourned.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department came off on Tuesday night, at the different engine-houses throughout the City, whence

the returns were sent to the "Gotham," in the Bowery, where the canvassers were in session. As was generally expected, Mr. John Dagger, the present incumbent, received the almost unanimous vote. Owing to the fire in Godwin's cracker bakery, the vote from the companies in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts was unusually light, as they were at work during the time set apart for receiving the votes.

A Drunken Soldier Brutally Assaults a Blind Man.—On Monday, about noon, a gentleman who is very nearly blind, civilly remonstrated with a drunken soldier who entered a Sixth-avenue stage in which he was riding, for smoking therein in the presence of a lady. The brute immediately commenced pouring out the most filthy abuse, and although the driver's attention was called thereto, no effort was made to remove him. On the fellow's leaving the stage, shortly afterward, he struck the gentleman in the eye, shivering a pair of gold spectacles by the blow. There was no other gentleman in the carriage at the time, and the driver refused to interfere. It is well that the public should know that this Company consider that they are not responsible for acts committed by drunken people while in their conveyances; such, in fact, being the answer made by one of the proprietors upon being spoken to on the subject.

Hawkins' Zouaves.—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, with Lieut.-Col. Kimball, and several other officers of the distinguished Ninth, are now in the City for a few days on business connected with the regiment.

German Charity Ball.—Our German fellow-citizens, and especially the ladies, are indefatigable in their purpose to build a German Hospital. Their annual ball takes place at Irving Hall to-night, and bids fair to be a very elegant entertainment.

Fire on Board a Sloop.—About 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board the sloop Milton, of and from Stamford, Ct., Capt. Pryor, lying at James-slip, which resulted in the destruction of her deck-load of hay, and spars, rigging, &c. Her hull is not materially damaged.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic.—The pupils of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute propose, on Thursday night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to offer to their friends another entertainment, similar to those which, on former occasions, have elicited such encouraging expressions of public approval. The programme will present the accustomed variety of eloquence, wit and pathos, both original and selected, comprising serious and humorous recitations, declamations and colloquies, and enlivened by calisthenic exercises and tableaux, and by choice selections of sacred, national and comic music, including specimens of choral, carol, hymn and song. The concluding piece will be an entirely new comic colloquy, entitled "Fish out of Water." In fixing a price of admission, no mercenary object is sought. This entertainment in no way interferes with the free exhibition of the Institute at the close of the academic year. The time and labor of preparation is contributed gratuitously and cheerfully, and the entire proceeds, after payment of expenses, are applied to the enlargement of the library and the apparatus of the Institute, thus adding to the permanent attractions and advantages of an important public institution.

The Skating Season.—The recent mild weather has been followed by an excessive cold snap, and the result is, that the different ponds which had been fitted up for skating purposes early in the Winter, are now covered with thick, smooth ice, and ready for the accommodation of all who desire to indulge in the invigorating exercise of skating. The balls were up at an early hour yesterday morning, and during the day thousands of persons proceeded to the different popular resorts. The cars were crowded and the sidewalks were lined with persons hurrying to their favorite pond, apparently fearing that a thaw might possibly spoil their anticipated sport before reaching their destination. The Washington Pond, on Fifth-avenue, was full, not only of subscribers but of casual visitors, while the adjoining Popular Pond, where there is nothing to pay, was densely populated by the community generally. The Nassau Pond, on Flatbush-avenue, near the city line; the Capitoline, on Nostrand-avenue, near Fulton-avenue; the Willow, (covering nearly fifteen acres of meadow land,) near Third-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fiftieth streets, Gowanus; and the Union Pond, on Lee-avenue and Rutledge-street, were all in fine condition and largely patronized. All the ponds named are approachable by the different car routes from Fulton Ferry, and the furthest can be reached in half an hour from the time of starting. The ice in some places was rather rough; but, as a general thing, the surface was in excellent condition.

Supposed Murder of a Woman.—The body of a female, evidently about 30 years of age, was discovered lying on the flats at the foot of William-street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday forenoon, by some little boys who were playing about the vicinity. From appearances she had been murdered. Upon her forehead was a gash about three inches in length, and her face was bruised as if caused by being stamped with the heel of a boot. She was about medium height, thick set, with black hair and dark eyes. Her dress consisted of a lilac colored calico, and a red worsted hood was found near the body. It appears that one of the men employed in an oil distillery on William-street saw a man and woman (whom he supposes to be the deceased) pass about 1 o'clock A. M. He took no particular notice of the parties, but observed that the man had his arm about her waist. He could give no description of the man except that he wore a low crowned dark hat, and dark clothes. The supposition is that the man attempted to violate her person, and she resisting, he knocked her down and kicked her to death. Coroner Norris has taken charge of the body and will investigate the affair thoroughly, with the view of detecting the perpetrator of the foul deed, if possible. The woman has not thus far been identified.

The Supposed Murder in South Brooklyn.—A *post-mortem* examination was made, yesterday, by Drs. Banes and Bennett upon the body of the female found dead on the flats at the foot of William-street, on Monday morning. From this investigation it appears that the brain of deceased was greatly congested, and from the appearance of the organs she was of intemperate habits. The cuts and bruises, which were of a severe character, it is thought might have been caused by running against a lamp-post, or falling upon stones; but as there are no lamp-posts or stones within quarter of a mile from the spot where she was found, this theory is open to criticism. The severe nature of the wounds—the fact that she was seen with a man in the vicinity about 1 o'clock that morning, would indicate that there was foul play. Coroner Norris is of this opinion. He will commence an investigation to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fatal Accident in a Cracker Factory—Two Men Killed.—A serious accident with fatal results, took place in the National Cracker Bakery, Water-street, on Monday evening. It appears that one of the men, named Alexander Dean, employed there, loaded the elevator with crackers, and then got on himself to be drawn from the lower to the upper story. Another man, named W. F. Cannon, got on, when the box reached the second floor. The weight proved too great for the gearing, which broke, and both men were precipitated to the basement. Mr. Dean was injured so seriously that he died in twelve hours thereafter. It was at first thought that Cannon was but slightly hurt, but yesterday morning it was ascertained that he had sustained internal injuries. He lingered until yesterday afternoon, when he also died. The family of Dean reside at No. 92 Waitt-street, New-York. Cannon resided in Brooklyn.

Youthful Burglars Convicted.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday Michael Fernandez, a youth about 17 years of age, was convicted of grand larceny. Two weeks since the accused, with a young man named Samuel Cardoza and a boy named Tommy, were arrested for breaking into houses in Hamilton and Atlantic avenues, and stealing therefrom a variety of articles. The Police succeeded in recovering a considerable amount of property, consisting of table-knives, cloths, boots and shoes, the proceeds of numerous robberies. The robberies were traced to the parties. Cardoza pleaded guilty to burglary in the fourth degree. Tommy is not yet tried. Sentence is reserved for the present. Fernandez has frequently been before the Police Courts on charges of theft, but until this occasion the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the Justice in committing him for trial.

The Board of Education.—The annual time fixed for the election of officers of the Brooklyn Board of Education is fixed for the second Tuesday in February, but the Common Council having not yet chosen the new members in place of those whose terms have expired, the Board resolved at their last meeting to postpone the election for one month, in order to enable the new members to participate in the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

County Politics.—The Republican General Committee of Kings County, at their monthly meeting on Tuesday night, elected Messrs. Marquis D. Moore, and Bailey J. Hathaway, as Vice-Presidents, and then postponed further action in the organization until next meeting.... The National Democratic Committee, of Kings County, have organized for the ensuing year by electing Thos. G. Talmage, President; John Lindsey and John A. Wycoff, Vice-Presidents; John Shearon, Secretary, and John R. Wiles, Treasurer.

The Kings County Court of Sessions.—This Court was opened for the term on Tuesday by Judge Garrison and associates, when the following persons, indicted by the last Grand Jury, were arraigned. They severally pleaded not guilty: Wm. H. Paton, passing counterfeit bill; Patrick McLaughlin, burglary; Benjamin Chapman, indecent exposure; Conrad Brookman, burglary; Thomas Burns, manslaughter; Thomas Caney, assault and battery, and Joseph Baget, burglary. There being no further business the Court adjourned until this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Court—Indictments by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County, up to yesterday, have brought in 37 bills of indictment, of which two are for murder. The following is a list:

For Murder—Mathias Gallitzdorf, for taking the life of Frederick Wirtz, by shooting, in Hudson City, on the 28th of October last; Margaret Rose, (colored,) indicted for causing the death of her illegitimate child, by strangling, at Jersey City, in November last, and concealing the body under some rubbish in the cellar of the house where she was employed as a domestic.

Burglaries—Mary Ann Sullivan, Sarah Egan, Geo. Harris, Jas. Muldoon, Francis Grimes, Abraham Greenthal and Wm. Raymond.

Perjury—Casper Paris.

Assault and Battery—Thos. Madden, Geo. Stanton, Thos. Reilly, Henry McMann and John B. Limauze.

Petit Larceny—Thos. Price and Martin Lull.

Illegal Liquor Selling—David Pollock.

Grand Larceny—Patrick McCully and Patrick Fleming.

Picking Pockets—Wm. Green and George Smith.

The Grand Jury expect to complete their labors this afternoon. The criminal trials will be commenced before Judge Ogden to-day.

Essex County Courts—Sentences.—Twenty-one prisoners, convicted at the present term of the Essex County, (N. J.) Courts, were yesterday sentenced, the following being the most important cases: Wm. Layton and Jas. Jackson, (colored,) conspiracy, in keeping a white girl concealed from her parents, 1 year each, State prison; John Rose, Justice of the Peace, $100 fine, for keeping a disorderly house; Thomas Ryder, for manslaughter, killing his wife, 2 years, State Prison; this comparatively lenient sentence being in consideration of a recommendation to mercy by the jury, and the previous good character of the prisoner. The heaviest sentence was that of Philip Fair, convicted of an aggravated rape upon Ann Volger, being 7 years in State Prison. The balance of the sentences were for minor offences. Eleven, in all, were sentenced to State Prison.

The Patriotic Fund.—The Committee of the Patriotic Fund, appointed in 1861, have made a report, from which it appears that they received the sum of $32,703 41, including $20,000, proceeds from bonds of the city. There was paid out—$22,875 82 for the equipment of the Second Regiment, (to be reimbursed by the General Government;) incidental expenses, $431 79; clerk hire, $260 57; bills paid for subsistence and recruiting service, $989 38; relief of families, $5,655 51. Total, $30,213 07. Balance on hand, $2,490 34.

Capital Skating.—There is again capital skating on the ponds at Newark, the "Meadows," particularly, being in fine condition. The shallowness of the water on the ponds on the salt marshes south of the city renders their freezing sufficiently to bear, in a single cold night, a very common occurrence. The Passaic River at Newark was also frozen along the edges yesterday, firmly enough to bear, but the skating was very unsafe. One or two more such nights as last night would place the river in superb condition.

Dividing an Orange.—The residents of Orange, N. J., are just now very much excited over an application pending before the Legislature to set off a township from the present one, which shall embrace East Orange. On Tuesday night an animated argument was heard before the Committee on Municipal Corporations, between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Convocation of Clergy.—A "Convocation" of Episcopal Clergy is now in session at Christ Church, Newark, with a large attendance. On Tuesday evening the opening sermon to the Clergy was preached by Rev. Prof. Mahan, of New-York. Last evening was devoted to the cause of missions in the diocese.

Bridge over Passaic River.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company have an application pending before the Legislature, to permit them to retain their present bridge over the Passaic River at Newark, after the contemplated new bridge at the foot of Market-street shall be completed.

Dummy Engines.—The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company, by permission of the Common Council, will run their dummy cars within the limits of Jersey City, on Friday and Saturday next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, for the purpose of exhibiting said cars, and to test the practicability of their use in public thoroughfares.

Redemption of Stamps.—Postmaster Price, of Newark, has had a bulletin posted in the vestibule of the Post-office, bearing the numbers of receipts given for stamps deposited, indicating the numbers to be redeemed each day, so that parties holding receipts can tell upon what day their number will be reached.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions only.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 135, 237, 407, 473, 485, 617, 1137, 909, 639, 681, 175, 679, 719, 727, 737, 753, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1036, 1102, 974, 982, 984, 986, 992, 932, 1012, 1020, 1046, 1056, 1062, 1074, 1088, 1118, 1126, 1290, 938, 1154.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 242, 276, 277.

Superior Court — Trial Term. —*Part I.*—Nos. 1039, 781, 1164, 1355, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1372, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1452, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 949, 1124, 1125, 1129, 1130, 1131, 707, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1686. *Part II.*—Nos. 360½, 795½, 1674, 1132, 1133, 1135, 1145, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143.

The Collector not Responsible for Delivery of Goods from Bonded Warehouse, on a Forged Permit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 4, 1863.

Adrian Iselin et al. vs. Augustus Schell.—This was an action of trover, brought by the plaintiffs, to recover from the defendant, late Collector of Customs, the value of a case of silk goods, which was delivered from United States bonded warehouse No. 54 Washington-street, on a forged permit.

The evidence of the plaintiffs showed that they imported in the steamship *Atlantic* a case of silks marked "J. B. 106," valued at $6,000, which was entered by them for warehouse, and deposited in private Bonded Warehouse No. 54 Washington-street, Dec. 19, 1860. That at the time of the entry and deposit the defendant was Collector of the Customs, and as such Collector, had control of the warehouse, and had in charge thereof an officer of the Customs called an Assistant Storekeeper. That in September, 1861, the plaintiffs paid to the Collector of the Customs the duties chargeable on the merchandise, received a permit for delivery of the same to them; that on presentation of this permit to the Assistant United States Storekeeper in charge of No. 54 Washington-street, the plaintiffs were told that the case had already been delivered. One of plaintiffs' firm testified that they had never received the case.

The evidence for the defence showed that the plaintiffs at the time they made entry at the Custom-House had requested the Collector to cause the case to be deposited in No. 54 Washington-street, and in writing constituted Sluxome & Co., their agents, for the purpose of receiving the goods. That two days after the deposit of the case in warehouse, a permit was presented at the warehouse, and the merchandise delivered therefrom with the consent of the officer in charge. This permit, it was proved, was not issued by the Collector or any other officer of the Customs. That the signatures thereon of the Deputy Collector, Deputy Naval Officer, the Cashier of the Custom-House, and the signatures of other Custom-House clerks were all *forgeries*. That neither the Collector nor any of the Customs officers knew to whom the case was delivered. That the defendant went out of office on the 8th day of April, 1861.

The counsel for the defendant contended that the plaintiffs must show the wrongful conversion by the defendant by testimony; that the burden of proof is on them. They must satisfy the jury that the defendant was guilty of negligence in the discharge of his duty, either by misdeed or omission. The defendant must have been guilty of positive personal misfeasance. The case of collectors under our warehouse system is different from that of an ordinary bailee, wharfinger, or store-keeper for hire. The importer, under the act of 1854, has the right to select the warehouse in which his goods shall be deposited, as the plaintiffs in this case did, and the goods are then in joint custody of the owner and Collector, the Collector only exercising control over warehouse so far as to see that duties are paid, and is not responsible for wrongful delivery by the officer in charge, unless he wrongfully directed the delivery of goods to the wrong person, and that, as in this case, he had given no order at all, he could not be responsible.

The counsel for plaintiffs contended that a wrongful delivery by the officer in charge of the warehouse was a wrongful delivery by the defendant, as the officer in charge was his subordinate and agent, and that if he delivered the goods on a forged permit, it was a delivery without any permit at all, and amounted in law to a wrongful conversion.

His Honor Judge Shipman, thereupon said to the Jury, that as in his opinion the plaintiffs had not proved a right to recover against the defendant, he should instruct them to find a verdict for the defendant, but as the question was of importance, he would give the plaintiffs an opportunity to bring the case before a full court if they were so disposed.

Tillotson and Mount for plaintiffs; Webster and Craig for defendant.

United States District Court.

SALVAGE AGREEMENT—EXCESSIVE PRICE.

Russell Sturgis vs. The Bark Edward, her Tackle, &c.—Shipman, J.—On the morning of the 4th of November, 1861, the bark *Edward* was lying at anchor off the Highlands below Sandy Hook. She had been on a foreign voyage, and was bound into the port of New-York. In coming into the neighborhood of the Highlands, the wind blowing fresh to the eastward, she crossed a shoal, touched bottom, and carried away her rudder, breaking or pulling out the hanging gear attached to the stern-post. She had no means of steering, and it does not appear that those on board could repair or supply the loss. The wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing off shore. She lay at anchor in three or four fathoms of water, in this helpless condition, but in no imminent danger. She had sent a small boat, with the mate, to Sandy Hook for aid, which was met by the libelant's tug, the *Achilles*.

While the *Edward* lay in this condition, with a signal of distress flying, she was sighted by the *Achilles* several miles off, the latter being in that vicinity, in the course of her regular business, as a tug, looking for a tow. She bore down for the *Edward*, and on coming close to her, the Captain of the *Achilles* inquired of the captain of the *Edward* if he wanted any assistance. He replied that he did, and inquired what he would charge to take him to New-York. After some conversation between the Captains about the value of the *Edward*, in which the Captain of the latter said she was worth $7,000 or $8,000, or that her owners had been offered that sum for her previous to her last voyage, the captain of the *Achilles* offered to take her to New-York for $3,000. The Captain of the *Edward* offered $1,000. Finally, after some further conversation between them, the Captain of the tug said he would not take the *Edward* up for less than $2,000. This sum the Captain of the *Edward* agreed to pay, and upon these terms the hawser was put out, and the bark towed to New-York. During this conversation another steam-tug was in sight, and the Captain of the *Achilles* called the attention of the Captain of the *Edward* to that fact, and told him if he did not want the *Achilles* he could take the other tug, to which the Captain of the *Edward* made no reply. The towing was done in the usual way, only with a longer line than is common, owing to the absence of any steering apparatus on the bark. The time occupied in the towage was not longer than is usual in towing vessels by this tug from that point.

The *Achilles* is a large and powerful tug, built and manned at great expense. The bark was afterward sold for $4,000.

Although the *Edward* was in no immediate danger, as already stated, yet it was hazardous for her to lie there in her helpless state. An easterly blow of any severity would have compelled her to pay out the whole length of her chain in order to hold her, and her pilot testifies that this would carry her stern into the surf. She was an old vessel, and would have probably gone to pieces, if she had thumped much on the bottom, in a rough sea like that she would have encountered in the shoal water where she lay, with a strong easterly wind.

Under these circumstances, with another tug in sight of her flag of distress, no doubt ready to compete for the job, the Captain of the *Edward*, with his crew and a Sandy Hook pilot on board, deliberately entered into the contract upon which this libel is founded, and by the express terms of which the tug was to receive $2,000 for the service rendered in towing the bark to New-York.

The sum stipulated to be paid was not only out of all proportion to the actual service rendered, but was greatly in excess of that demanded by any probable contingencies likely to be encountered in its performance. I have had some doubts whether this contract ought to be disturbed, for there does not appear to have been any fraud or extortion on the part of the captain of the tug; and it is somewhat questionable whether the Court is called upon to relieve the owners of the *Edward* from the effect of the folly and stupidity of her master. But on the whole, the language of the decisions seems to hold not only that such contracts must be free from fraud and extortion, but also that the consideration should not be excessive. The consideration of this contract was certainly excessive, and yielding to the force of the decided cases, I hold that the agreement must be disregarded.

I think this was a case of salvage, and therefore to be liberally rewarded; and as the Captain of the *Edward* volunteered to offer $1,000 for the service, and that service was successfully performed, I award that sum, with costs.

Let a decree be entered accordingly.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

Complaints in Special Sessions not to be Strictly Construed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Sutherland and Clerke.

The People vs. Jacob Bahr.—The defendant, Bahr, was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions. He now appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court for a reversal, on the ground that the complaint on which he was convicted was not framed with sufficient particularity; his counsel contending that such a complaint should be drawn with the same particularity as an indictment.

The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel, dismissed the appeal, deciding that complaints in the Court of Special Sessions need not be drawn with the same preciseness as an indictment, neither were they to be strictly construed. Judgment accordingly.

Action Against a Constable for a Levy—The Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles Goodyear, Jr., vs. Ruben C. Mills and William W. Ladd.—This was an action to recover a portion of the stock of hardware of the store No. 501 Hudson-street, together with a pair of horses, two wagons, one buggy, harness, &c., and also to recover damages for an alleged wrongful detention of the property.

The answer of Wm. W. Ladd, one of the defendants, denied, specifically and generally, all the allegations of the complaint, and for a further defence set up that in July, 1861, one Joseph O. Nichols obtained a judgment against one Anson Colt, in the First Judicial District Court, for $749 75 damages and costs, and that on the same day several other judgments were recovered against the same party, and that executions upon each of them were placed in the hands of the defendant as one of the Constables of the City and County of New-York, and that he acted under said executions in the discharge of his official duty. He also avers that he was informed and believes that at the time the levy was made the property taken was the property of Colt.

The jury found for the defendants.

N. Niles for plaintiff; R. H. Shannon for defendants.

Goods Wrongfully Taken.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John S. Conklin vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—This action was brought to recover possession of goods alleged to have been wrongfully taken and detained from the plaintiffs, to the value of $3,000. The property was taken from the dry goods house No. 317 Sixth-avenue, and, as alleged by the defendant, under an attachment issued against the property of one Peome for the satisfaction of a claim of $426 85 against him, in favor of other parties. The defendant also denies that the plaintiffs were the owners of the property. Jury out.

L. K. Marsh for plaintiffs; R. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Colwell vs. Lawrence, Jr., et al.; Stockwell vs. Vietch et al.—Judgments affirmed, with opinion by Ingraham, J.

Clark et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Peckham, J.

Sanders vs. Levey.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before Referee—costs to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People vs. Uhl.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in Sessions.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mixer et al. vs. Hennings et al.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Beebe.—Reference ordered to take proof of facts and report, same with opinion.

Ward vs. Beebe.—Motion granted.

Windsom vs. Duncan.—Referees appointed.

Bank of Wilmington, N. C., vs. Barnes.—Allowance of $100 granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Schwerin vs. Salinger, &c.; Weltz vs. Lehman.—On terms.

Eagle vs. Mapes; Leydal, &c., vs. Marshall; Woods, &c., vs. Vigamier, &c.; Curtis vs. Hallett, &c.; Hall vs. Waterbury.—Orders granted.

Mather vs. Mather.—Ordered to stand over until the 6th inst.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 4, 1863.

68,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.. 96	200 Erie Railway.......... 72
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 93¼	600 do............. 72¾
16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 94½	100 do.........s10. 72¾
20,000 do.............. 94½	300 do............. 72⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.. 85⅝	150 do...........b10 72¾
5,000 do.............. 85¾	150 do...........b30 72¾
1,200 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes.......small. 101⅝	100 do...........b30 72¾
26,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C .. 94	100 do...........b10 72⅞
26,000 U. S. D. N's........ 154½	100 do...........s60 72
25,000 do.............. 154⅝	100 Erie Railway Pref... 99
15,000 N. C. St. 6s....... 75	350 do............. 99¼
8,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 64	100 do............. 99½
5,000 do..........b10 64	650 do............. 99¾
5,000 do.............. 63¾	300 do...........s60 99½
2,000 Hud. R. 1 m. ex in. 120	100 Hudson Riv. R....... 94½
3,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F .. 122	125 Alt. & T. Haute R... 31½
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. B. 120	120 Chic. & N. W. R.... 18
500 Mich. S. 2d M....... 103	1000 Harlem R.......... 34½
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.... 125	700 do............. 34¼
1,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B. 108	200 do............. 34½
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m. 67	600 do............. 34
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.. 106½	500 do...........b30 34
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M. 83	50 Mich. Cen. R....b30 96
66 Merchants' Bank..... 100	100 do............. 96¼
65 Mechanics' Bank.... 105	600 M. S. & N. Ind. R... 56¾
48 Bank of St. of N. Y. 91	110 M. S. & N. I. G. S... 104
25 Bank of Commerce. 90	100 do............. 103
25 Am. Ex. Bank...... 95	15 Panama R........... 184
9 Bank of N. Amer... 98	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sp..... 90¼
19 Shoe & Leather Bk. 99	200 do...........s60 90
8 Imp. & Traders' Bk. 94	200 do...........s30 90
30 Park Bank.......... 125	2000 Ill. Cen. Can. Bd. Sc. 80
15,000 American Gold .. 157½	100 Cle. & Pitts. R...s30 67½
165,000 do.............. 157¾	100 do............. 67½
50,000 do.............. 157⅞	500 do...........s30 67¾
20,000 do.........b30 158½	400 do............. 68
20,000 do.........b20 158⅜	400 do...........s30 68
5,000 do.........b30 158¼	600 do............. 68¼
40,000 do.........s10. 157⅝	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 160
10,000 do.........s10. 157¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R...... 90
5,000 do...........b4 157¾	350 do............. 89¾
10,000 do..........b10 157¾	200 do...........b30 90
50 Cit. Gas Co. Brook. 98½	700 Clev. & Tol. R..... 86¾
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 131	20 Chi. & R. I. R...... 88
10 Quicksilver M. Co.. 20	550 do............. 88¼
10 do.............. 19½	250 Chic., B. & Qu'y. R. 106
160 Pacific Mail S. Co... 166	10 do............. 105
40 do.............. 166½	60 Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R. 36
150 do.........s30. 165¾	7 do............. 35
50 do.........s30. 165	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. 62
400 N. Y. Central R.... 118	200 do............. 61¾
25 Tol., W. & W'n R.. 50	50 do...........b60 63

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 94	50 Hudson River R.... 94
1,000 do.............. 94⅜	250 do............. 94½
62,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 94	200 do...........b30 94½
11,000 U. S. D. Nts...... 154½	500 Harlem R.......... 33¾
1,000 do.............. 154¾	500 do...........b30 34
5,000 do...........b7 154¼	300 do............. 33½
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou 85½	260 Harlem R. Pref..... 66
10,000 Mo. State 6s....... 64	100 Reading R......b30 90½
5,000 do..........b30 64½	500 do............. 90
3,000 Va. St. 6s......... 75	10 Panama R........... 185
3,000 N. C. St. 6s....... 75	50 Ch. & N. W. R..... 17
6,000 Cal. State 7s...... 131	100 Mich. Cen. R....... 96¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo......... 87½	100 do...........s10 96¼
5,000 Pitt. F. W. & C. 2d. 105	250 do............. 96½
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.. 81	600 M. S. & N. I. R..... 57
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.. 122½	200 do............. 56⅞
700 Ch. & N. W. 1st m. 73	100 do...........s30 56¾
150,000 Amer. Gold...... 157	100 do...........b30 57⅝
13,000 do.............. 157⅛	20 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 103½
60,000 do..........b20 158⅜	50 Ill. Central R. S.s30 90
10,000 do..........b10. 157¼	50 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 68
75 Bank of Commerce. 90	300 do............. 68¼
20 Commonwealth B'k 80	100 do...........b30 68½
25 Imp. & Trad. Bank. 94¼	200 do............. 68½
100 Canton Co.......... 26	50 Gal. & Chic......... 89⅝
350 Cumb. Coal, pref'd.. 19	100 Cle. & Toledo R.... 87½
100 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 167¾	100 do............. 87⅜
20 do.............. 167½	200 do...........b30 87⅝
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co. 5½	200 do............. 87¼
100 Bruns. City L. Co... 6¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.... 88⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R....... 119	50 do............. 88½
300 Erie Railway....... 72¾	100 do...........s30 88⅝
100 do.............. 72⅞	34 Clev., C. & Cin. R. 159
300 do.............. 73	200 Pitts, Ft. W. & C R. 62¼
500 do..........b10 73¼	100 do............. 62½
200 do.............. 73¼	350 Mil. & P. Du C...... 36
	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R... 106

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$45,000 American Gold. 156½	100 Erie R. Pref....... 99¼
30,000 do.............. 156⅝	100 do..........b10 99½
55,000 U. S. D. Nts..... 153⅜	100 do...........b3 99⅝
8,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 63¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.... 56
50 N. Y. Central R.... 118	250 do...........s3 56½
500 Erie Railway.... b4 72	300 do............. 56¼
200 do.............. 72½	100 Galena & Chi ..snw 90
200 Chic. & R. I. R..... 88	500 Clev. & Tol. Rd..... 86⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$105,000 Amer. Gold.... 157	200 Hud. R. R.......... 94½
37,000 do.............. 156⅞	160 do...........b3 94½
20,000 do.............. 157½	200 Harlem R.......... 34¼
20,000 do.........b20 157½	100 do............. 34
10,000 do.........b30. 157½	300 M. S. & N. I. R..... 56½
10,000 U. S. D. N........ 154½	100 do............. 56⅝
5,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 64⅜	100 do..........b10 57
5,000 T. H. & A. In. B. 79½	200 do............. 56⅝
34 Penn. Coal Co..... 130	50 M. S. & N. I. G.... 103¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co... 168	200 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 69
100 do.........b3 168½	100 do............. 68⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R....... 119½	700 do...........s30 68¾
200 Erie Railway.....s3 73	500 do...........b30 69½
400 do.............. 73½	300 do...........b3 69
500 do.............. 73½	50 Galena & Chi. R.... 90½
600 do.............. 73⅜	650 Ch. & R. I. R...... 88¾
500 do.........b3 73½	100 do...........b3 88⅞
400 do.............. 73½	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 36½
500 do.........s30 73⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R... 63
100 Erie R. Pref....... 99½	100 do............. 62½
100 do.........b3 99¾	100 T. Haute & A. P..b30 69

Wednesday, Feb. 4—P. M.

The secesh news from Charleston created some excitement on the Street to-day, and making due allowance for its exaggerations, some of the speculators in Gold Coin advanced the price at one time as much as 2 ₱ cent. on the reduced quotation of Tuesday. The sales through the day, up to 3 o'clock, ran 157½@156½@157½@156½@157¼ ₱ cent., as against 155½ ₱ cent. at the close of business yesterday. At an early hour in the forenoon, before the meeting of the First Board, some of the Railway speculatives seemed inclined to follow up in prices, but at the Board the turn was in the opposite direction, under a dull demand and a somewhat indifferent market. The volume of sales is much reduced from last week, both at the regular and Public Boards. The 1 o'clock meeting at the latter was unusually tame. In the afternoon, at the Second Board, (regular,) Erie Shares improved 1 ₱ cent. over the cash sales of the morning, and most of the other Railways were also better by ½@1 ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages irregular in the bidding and the City Bank Shares very dull, in sympathy with Government Securities, which continue neglected by speculation.

The general market for Stocks appeared to be weakened in the early part of the day, by private advices from Washington, to the effect that the prevailing belief in Congressional circles is that the Loan bill will be divested of the Currency sections altogether; and these dispatches and letters went far to qualify the temporary recovery in Gold on the Charleston news. At the 4 o'clock Public Board, however, the following prices were made, as compared with last night, showing no important differences; the market generally firm, and speculation active in Erie and Pittsburgh. Gold offered at 157, and 156⅞ bid at the close:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	155½	156⅞	Harlem	34¾	34
U. S. C. H. Notes	153½	154½	Harlem Pref.	66¾	66
Tennessees	62	61½	Mich. Central	95½	96
Missouris	64½	64½	Mich. Southern	57	56½
N. Y. Central	119½	119½	Mich. Guarant'd	104¼	103½
Erie	73½	73⅝	Illinois Central	91½	90¼
Erie Preferred	100	99½	Pittsburgh	68	69½
Hudson	94	94½	Galena	90½	90½
Toledo	87¾	87½	Rock Island	89	88⅞
Pacific Mail	167½	168¼	7-30 Tr. Notes	101⅞	101⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

American Exchange	94½	Nassau	100
Chatham	80	Shoe and Leather	99
Bank of the Republic	103	Commonwealth	78
Bank of North America	98	Importers' and Traders'	94
Hanover	87	Park	123

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh issues were in demand at the close. The $600,000 third mortgages of this Company, advertised to be sold at auction, we hear, are already disposed of on private terms, to a single party:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ₱c.	112¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	125¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	123	Chi. & N. W. s. f	108
Erie firsts, '68	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd	71
Erie seconds, '79	124	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
Erie thirds, '83	121¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67½
Erie fourths, '80	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106½
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	123	Mil. & P. duC. 1sts	110
Hud. thirds '75	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	115
Hud. convt., '67	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f	110
Har. seconds, '64	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. firsts	118
Har. thirds, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	105½
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct., '69-72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	127	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	101
Chic., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	130	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102		

There was no disposition among the standard Bill-drawers to name a rate on London in anticipation of Saturday's mail. While the present look of the Charleston affair, from the Richmond version, is regarded as adverse for the moment to the National cause, it is not believed that we have heard the last of the naval operations before that city, and confidence is felt that the first will prove the worst of the news. No intelligent merchant believes for an instant that the blockade has been or will be raised, except at the instance of the National Government. Neither Cotton or Exchange is influenced by the shallow proclamation of Beauregard and Ingraham.

The price of money is 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. There was some selling of Stocks between the regular Boards for cash to meet the calls for Money from lenders, and sharp differences were paid for a few days' time on the fancy Shares.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned, the fourth week of January:

Fourth week, 1863	$35,863
Fourth week, 1862	27,187
Increase	$8,676

The whole month shows a gain of $32,707.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, for the fourth week in January, were:

1862	$37,030
1863	39,277
Increase	$2,247

The month shows a gain of $20,000.

The debt of the State of Ohio on the 15th of November last, according to the report of the State Auditor, was as follows:

Loan of 1856, not bearing interest		$1,166 33
Loan of 1860, 6 per cents		1,608,905 07
Loan of 1865, 5 per cents		1,015,000 00
Loan of 1868, 6 per cents		370,876 00
Loan of 1870, 6 per cents		2,183,531 93
Loan of 1875, 6 per cents		1,600,000 00
Loan of 1881, 6 per cents		4,095,399 47
Loan of 1886, 6 per cents		2,400,000 00
Total Foreign Debt		$13,288,778 80
Not bearing intest	$1,825 36	
Loan of 1862, 6 per cents	275,365 00	
Loan of 1866, 6 per cents	299,704 32	
Loan of 1868, 6 per cents	280,969 13	
Total Domestic Debt		857,883 81
Total Funded Debt		$14,141,662 61

The interest on the above is as follows:

Annual interest on the Foreign Debt	$786,806 75
Annual interest on the Domestic Debt	51,363 51
Total	$838,170 26

The New York Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 6 ₱ cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

The Washington Insurance Company has declared a scrip dividend of sixty per cent. on the earned premium of policies entitled to participate in the profits of the year ending Jan. 31. This is the same as last year. The Company will also pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates, and seven and a half per cent. to the Stockholders, making, with the three and a half per cent. in August, eleven per cent. for the year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $520,302 28, including for customs $164,606; payments, $689,421 93; balance, $6,540,348 74.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 10,111 bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. and 1,168 bags Corn Meal, 623 bushels Wheat, 13,485 bushels Corn, 3,698 bushels Rye, 280 bushels Barley, 3,932 bushels Oats, 2,020 bush. Malt, 10,378 pkgs. Provisions, and 761 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 70 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 473 bbls., including 323 bbls. Pots, and 150 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales 50 mats Java at 35½c., and 150 bags Rio at 31½c.@32c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day; Middlings, 86½c.@87c. ₱ ℔.

DYEWOODS—The principal inquiry has been for St. Domingo Logwood at $22@$23 ₱ ton. Stock of all kinds, 2,560 tons, including 1,709 tons Logwood.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton are in fair request at $1 75@$1 80, cash, ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in very light supply and good demand, chiefly at $5@$5 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened buoyantly at firmer rates, but closed heavily at previous quotations, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. The reported sales since our last comprise 14,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 25; poor to choice extra State at $7 40@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 75@$7 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 25
Extra State	7 40	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 75	@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 95	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 85	@10 50

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales 1,000 bbls., at $7 70@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 60@$3 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled, to-day, closing tamely. Sales, since our last, 78,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 76½@$1 90; Amber Western, at $1 71@$1 75; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 63@$1 71; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 64@$1 70; Milwaukee Club, at $1 52@$1 62; Chicago Spring at $1 43@$1 54; White State on private terms; and Amber do., at $1 75@$1 76 ₱ bush. Corn is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 147,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@94c. for Eastern do.; 82c.@90c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in active request, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 71c.@73c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, at $1 42@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 5,000 bushels. Sales were also made of 2,500 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues active and steady, at 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in more demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ₱ ℔.

HEMP—Jute has been in more demand, and has advanced to $215@$225 ₱ ton. Stock of hemp, here, 2,885 bales American and 21,628 bales foreign, the latter including 20,628 bales Manila and 1,000 bales Jute.

HIDES—Have been less active, but stiffly held; stock of all kinds 155,000, against 213,000 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 183 bbls. old and new crop New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, owing to the very high prices asked. Spirits Turpentine $3 25@$3 30 ₱ gallon; Common Resin $19@$20 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Washington and Newbern Tar at $9@$10. Stocks, 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 11,500 bbls. of all kinds of Tar.

OILS—Have been in fair demand, including Crude Whale at 93c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Linseed at $1 40@$1 42; Crude Petroleum, 25c; refined do. at 43c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request at firmer rates. Sales 5,200 bbls., at $15@$15 12½ for old Mess, $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess, and $11 50@$13 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is moderately active, at 7⅞c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.; sales 1,850 boxes. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 50 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 125 bags East India at $7 37½@$7 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. make the stock 40,354 bags cleaned East India, and 2,740 bags and mats uncleaned East India, against 1,603 casks Carolina, 5,581 bags cleaned East India, and 5,893 bags and mats uncleaned do., same time last year.

SKINS—Have been in very light supply and active request, at buoyant prices.

SOAP—Castile has been in moderate demand at 16½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 420 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 ℔s., at 11⅝c.@12c., ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand at full rates, including Arctic, at $1 70@$1 75; Ochotsk at $1 60@$1 70; Northwest Coast at $1 55@$1 60, and South Sea at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ ℔.

WHISKEY—Sales, 1,200 bbls., at 60c.@62c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 4d. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, at 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; 100 tierces Beef, at 4s. ₱ tierce; 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@27s. 6d., and 150 bbls. Lard Oil, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 250 tierces Lard, at 30s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Norwegian brig, 455 tons, to Marseilles, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 3d.; a brig, 316 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, at $45, Light Hhd., $30, and Light Bbl., $22 50; a bark, 507 tons, to Dublin, 26,000 bus. Corn, at 9d. ₱ 60 ℔s.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to Matamoras and back, $1,500; one, 170 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., and back, Sugar, 55c., and Molasses, $4 on deck, half payable there in Gold; one, 150 tons, to Ponce, P. R., $1 ₱ bbl.; a British schooner, 116 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,600, part in Gold; one, 1,100 bbls., to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,300—$300 payable in Gold; a British brig, 170 tons, and a British schooner, 174 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 45c.; two British brigs from south side Cuba to New-York, 45c.; a British bark, 300 tons, same voyage, 46c.; a British brig, 200 tons, same voyage, $1,700; one 230 tons, to Demarara, $2,200, payable there in gold; one 170 tons, to the Windward, $1,600; one 116 tons, same voyage, $1,000, thence from south side Cuba to New-York, $800; one 100 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, 45c.; two barks, 472 and 368 tons, from Portland to north side Cuba, box shooks, about 30c.; a British schooner, 92 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,250; a Chili bark, 247 tons, to Valparaiso, a ship, 771 tons, to Bordeaux, staves; one 1,046 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and a schooner 168 tons, to Tuspan, Mex., on private terms. To Sydney, N. S. W., 35c.; to Melbourne, 27½c.@30c.; to the wharf 32½c., and by a British vessel, 40c. ₱ foot.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 4. Reported exclusively for the New-York Times, by M. W. Starin & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are for sound merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER.

The past week will probably stand on the record as one of the most remarkable for intense excitement, general advance in prices, and amount of transactions, that the Produce trade has witnessed for a long period. The advance in Gold and Sterling Exchange noted in our last issue continued, up to the close of Saturday's trade, and the advance in prices of Produce, and avidity of purchasers to buy, were quite equal to the unprecedented rise in Gold or Exchange. This week's trade opens with a decline in Gold, and a consequent heaviness in Produce, giving a sudden check to any pretensions to a further advance in prices. Butter is, however, very firm and active at the improvement noted in our last, with a strong tendency to still higher prices. A heavy amount has been taken during the week for export at full prices, and with a light comparative stock, and a fair home trade, the market is buoyant. Fine Fall-made tubs and firkins are scarce and wanted. Our quotations are unaltered:

Orange County pails	26	@30
Half-tubs—fresh dairy	25	@27
Firkins—choice Fall made	25	@27
Firkins—choice State dairies	25	@26
Welsh tubs—choice State dairies	24	@25
Welsh tubs—fair State dairies	23	@23
Firkins—choice Northern Pennsylvania dairies	23	@24
Firkins—good Western Reserve and Penn., fair	18	@22
Grease Butter—"original packages"	11	@13
Roll Butter, State	19	@21
Roll Butter, Western	17	@19

CHEESE.

The market for Cheese continues firm and active, at our quotations—the amount of transactions being only limited by the quantities offered for sale:

State Dairies—extra	13½	@14½
State Diaries—fair to good	12	@13
Western Reserve and Pennsylvania—extra	12	@13
Western Reserve and Penn.—fair to good	—	@—
English Dairy	12	@13½
Pine Apple	13½	@16

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry and Game continue very light. The demand is active, and all good lots command full prices on arrival. The weather is now cold enough to insure the safe transit of such property to this market:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, by the package, ₱ ℔	$ 11	@	13
Fowls, by the package, ₱ ℔	9	@	10
Chickens, by the package, ₱ ℔	10	@	11
Ducks, by the package, ₱ ℔	10	@	13
Geese, by the package, ₱ ℔	7	@	9

GAME.

Venison, saddles, ₱ ℔	$ 10	@	11
Venison, carcass, ₱ ℔	7	@	9
Partridges ₱ pair	67½	@	75
Prairie Chickens ₱ pair	50	@	62½
Wild Pigeons ₱ doz	1 13	@	1 25
Quail ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 50
Squabs ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Plover ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 50
English Snipe, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Turkeys, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Hares, ₱ pair	—	@	37½
Rabbits, ₱ pair	25	@	25

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are arriving more abundantly, and prices are lower, with an unsettled market. Preserved Eggs are difficult to sell, and prices only nominal:

Actual count of Sound Eggs:

State and Jersey, ₱ dozen	—	@	18
Western, ₱ dozen	16	@	18
State Preserved, ₱ dozen	—	@	14
Western Preserved, ₱ dozen	—	@	13

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for Beans is firm, with considerable activity and tendency to better prices. Our quotations are unaltered:

No charge for package.

Marrows, ₱ bushel of 62 ℔s	$2 75	@$2 85
Kidneys, ₱ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 75	@ 2 85
Mediums, ₱ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 50	@ 2 60
Mixed lots, ₱ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 25	@ 2 62
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel	1 05	@ 1 10
Peas, Black Eyed State, ₱ bushel	1 05	@ 1 10

POTATOES.

The market for Potatoes is dull and heavy, with a large stock offering and a tendency to lower prices. We quote:

Dykemans, ₱ bbl	$1 50	@$1 75
Mercers, ₱ bbl—good to choice	2 00	@ 2 50
Peach-blows, ₱ bbl—good to choice	1 50	@ 1 75
Buckeyes, ₱ bbl—good to choice	1 50	@ 1 62½
Junes, ₱ bbl—good to choice	1 38	@ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl—good to choice	3 00	@ 3 50
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Neva Scotia, ₱ bushel	—	@ 50

FRUIT.

Apples continue dull and depressed. The amount of sales during the past week has been comparatively light, and the tendency of the market is downward. Cranberries are dull at quotations:

APPLES, &c.

Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	$1 62	@ $2 38
Baldwins, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	1 62	@ 2 38
Twenty Ounce Apples, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Pound Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Greenings, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Mixed Lots Western, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 88
Common Apples, ₱ bbl	0 75	@ 1 00
Cranberries, (Eastern,) ₱ bbl	10 00	@ 11 00
Cranberries, (Western,) ₱ bbl	6 00	@ 8 00

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples are firm and active at our full prices. Peaches are in better supply and are quiet. Other varieties of Dried Fruits continue in fair request at quotations:

Apples, New, Ohio and State, ₱ ℔	5½	@ 6
Apples, Old, Ohio and State, ₱ ℔	3½	@ 4½
Plums, new, ₱ ℔	11	@13
Cherries, new, pitted, ₱ ℔	19	@20
Raspberries, new, black, ₱ ℔	17	@18
Blackberries, new, ₱ ℔	10	@11
Peaches, State, new, ₱ ℔	16	@18
Peaches, unpeeled	7	@ 9
Peaches, Western peeled	14	@16

SUNDRIES.

Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 50
Chesnuts, ₱ bushel	5 00	@	5 50
Black Walnuts, ₱ bushel	50	@	75
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions, Yellow, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions, Bunch, ₱ 100	4 00	@	4 50
Squashes, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 38
Turnips, Rutabaga, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Barley Malt, prime, ₱ bushel	1 60	@	1 65
Barley Malt, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	1 55
Beeswax, pure Yellow, ₱ ℔	42	@	43½
Broom Corn, in bales, ₱ ℔	7	@	8
Ginseng, Western, ₱ ℔	58	@	63
Cider, new, ₱ gallon	7	@	10
Honey, White Clover, glass caps, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Honey, White Clover, wood boxes, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Honey, Buckwheat, wood and glass, ₱ ℔	10	@	16
Honey, strained, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Vinegar, Cider, ₱ gallon	10	@	12½
Dressed Hogs, heavy corn-fed, ₱ ℔	6½	@	6⅝
Dressed Hogs, light corn-fed, ₱ ℔	6¼	@	6⅜
Feathers, live Geese, ₱ ℔	42	@	45
Maple Sugar, New Crop, ₱ ℔	10	@	11

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Norwegian	Feb. 7	Portland	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	Jan. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern and Port Royal	Steamer Augusta Dinsmore	Feb. 7.
For New-Orleans	Steamer Columbia	Feb. 12.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—The Wizard Skiff.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—Regular Fix.

WALLACK'S—Bosom Friends.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 662 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A flaming rebel account comes to us from Charleston, of an attack by two gunboats—the *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*—accompanied by three small steamers, upon our blockading fleet outside, in which—if we may believe the story as told by the rebels—two National gunboats were sunk, another crippled, and the whole blockading fleet dispersed. All this occurred on the 31st ult., about 4 o'clock in the morning. The rebel fleet was commanded by Commodore Ingraham, who was on board the *Palmetto State*. He attacked the *Mercedita* and sunk her, and all on board are supposed to have perished, with the exception of Capt. Stellwagen and a boat's crew. There is a vague report of another gunboat having been sunk, and a number set on fire; but it appears to have very little foundation. All this accomplished the rebel fleet returned to Charleston, and reported the entire blockading fleet destroyed or driven off, and a joint proclamation was issued by Beauregard and Ingraham, as commanders respectively of the land and naval forces, declaring the blockade raised. It appears, however, that on the same evening some of our blockading vessels were again discovered outside, and the next morning some twenty vessels were off the bar—so the raising of the blockade was only for a very brief period. Indeed, the whole rebel story bears evidence of the most gross exaggeration. In connection with this subject it may not be inappropriate to state, that the Navy Department yesterday ordered the iron-clads *Keokuk Catskill, Nantucket* and *Sangamon* to be got ready for sea at once, and to proceed South.

We also have a rebel report of another repulse of the *Montauk* from Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. She is said this time to have been accompanied by four gunboats and one mortar-boat. The rebel commander, Maj. John B. Gallie, was killed.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from an individual who left Newbern Jan. 27, that the troops which were to participate in the great movement against Charleston and Savannah had started from Newbern and its vicinity for their destination. The expedition is of so extensive a character that hardly a doubt seems to be entertained of its success by those engaged in the enterprise. The soldiers are enthusiastic for their leader, Gen. Foster, who was for a long time stationed in Charleston harbor, and was one of the brave band who surrendered at Fort Sumter. He has an army under his command nearly as large as Gen. Grant is said to have at Vicksburgh, and including some of the finest regiments in the service of the country. No labor has been deemed too great in the equipment of this strong force. The expedition comprises cavalry, artillery, infantry, transports and gunboats, wooden and iron-clad, and such an amount of improved projectiles, for offensive warfare, that victory has been organized, so far as it can be, by previous preparation.

A letter-writer from Newbern, on the 27th ult., states as follows: "The expedition for Wilmington and Charleston has started. The iron-clads are already at work. Two of our Company, who have just come up from Beaufort, state that they could hear them pelting away at something all day, and that they had already reached the walls of Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Wilmington Harbor. Our position here is strongly fortified, and it will be next to impossible for the rebels to capture the place."

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent states that Gov. Andrew has requested Mr. C. B. Wilder, Superintendent of Contrabands at that place, to enlist all the negro soldiers he can, as a portion of the Massachusetts contingent authorized by the Government. Gen. Dix has given his consent to the arrangement, and recruiting is now going on quite briskly. The Government has also at last concluded to appropriate the vacated lands of rebels in the Department of Eastern Virginia to the use of the contrabands, who will, under suitable superintendence, be engaged in agricultural pursuits—especially in the raising of early vegetables for the Northern market.

Letters from New-Orleans state that Gen. Banks is sadly discouraged at the state of affairs in his department. He has too many troops to keep idle and too few to attack Port Hudson. When the expedition was organized the Medical Department had no information regarding its destination, but took it for granted that it was going to James River, whither all the ambulances and medical stores were sent. It is impossible to move without these, since it is impossible to make provisions for the wounded in case of an engagement.

Letters from Mr. Edward Bogert, surgeon of the gunboat *Cayuga*, dated off Galveston Jan. 12, state that it was the expectation that Galveston would be bombarded, and an attempt made to cut out the *Harriet Lane* on that day. The disaster to the *Hatteras* on the evening preceding destroyed the programme.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. The joint resolution to revive the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West their pay, bounty and pensions, was reported back from the Military Committee. A bill concerning pardons, remission of penalties and forfeitures in criminal cases, was passed. A bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and for the establishment of new reservations, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. McDougall's resolutions, relative to French intervention in Mexico, were laid on the table, 34 to 9. The League Island matter was again referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Wilson's bill for the encouragement of reënlistments, and for enrolling and drafting the militia, was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, an adverse report was made on the Virginia election cases. The bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was passed, 71 to 63. The bill providing for a revision and codification of the General Statutes of the United States was rejected, 86 to 42. A bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern Lakes was reported from the Military Committee, and its consideration was postponed until Friday. A bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific was passed. A bill relating to Military Hospitals, and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps, was reported back from the Military Committee, and passed. The Senate bill authorizing the employment of additional help in the Quartermaster-General's office, was passed. The Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department, was also passed. The Senate's amendments to the House bill, authorizing 20,000 men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months, for home defence, were concurred in, and the bill has thus gone through both Houses. The House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, not much business of importance was done. The resolutions offered by Mr. Truman, approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, were called up and postponed until to-day, together with a substitute offered by Mr. Cook.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. A number of Democrats desired to be excused from service on the Committees on one pretext and another, some of which were admitted. Among the bills introduced was one to punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment, and another to legalize the acts of the Corporation of New-York in paying money for the relief of the families of disabled soldiers. Concurrent resolutions were introduced to amend the Constitution so as to reorganize the several Courts.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of gold advanced 1¼ per cent. yesterday, as compared with Tuesday night. On the Charleston news stocks were dull and lower at the early Board, but improved at the close of the day. Gold 156¾; Erie shares 73¾ per cent.; Money 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. Pork was more active and somewhat firmer. Bacon, Lard and Beef attracted less attention. Cotton was dull and drooping. Light transactions were reported in Groceries. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The Freight engagements were moderate, with 580 vessels of all classes in port.

The Tribune on Peace and Foreign Mediation.

Several days since we made some comments upon Mr. Greeley's efforts to put an end to the war, by the mediation of some foreign Power. On the 30th ult. the *Tribune* published the following synopsis of his views on this subject:

1. We believe that the War for the Union has now entered upon a phase which, in all probability *must prove final*—that we are on the eve of movements, combinations, attacks, battles, whereof the result *must be well nigh decisive.*

2. We believe that the rebels are about to be badly whipped at several vital points, and that their defeats will be so conclusive that any impartial umpire would thereupon advise them that their enterprise is hopeless, and that they ought to give it up.

3. We believe that, if our armies do not whip theirs, theirs will whip ours.

4. We belive that, should *they* be successful and *we* defeated in *the general results of the campaign now opening*, impartial third parties will say that *we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms.* Whether we shall take that counsel or renew the struggle, as a united people who have come to understand and to accept its real character, the cost and suffering involved, events will determine.

5. But we believe that the time will come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet future—when the Great Powers of Europe will mediate—not by blows, nor by menaces, but by representations—*against a continuance of the struggle, as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of Humanity and Commerce.*

In our comments we stated, on what we deemed good authority, that Mr. Greeley had been in communication, both verbal and written, with M. Mercier, the French Minister, and that he had also corresponded with Mr. Vallandigham, on the subject of Peace and Mediation. On the 1st Mr. Greeley makes the following comment upon that statement:

"Mr. Vallandigham once wrote me a civil private letter, to which I returned a civil reply, and that ended the correspondence. As to M. Mercier, I heard that some one had told him or written him that I thought so or so about Mediation, or wished something done or said about it—and I wrote him forthwith to say that no one had any right to speak for me in the premises, and that I had no counsel to give to the Emperor Napoleon or his representative, and that whatever any one might say at variance with this position was unwarranted. M. Mercier politely acknowledgedthe receipt of my note, and that is all of *that* correspondence. * * *

I once met M. Mercier, and, being kindly received by him, *did* venture to ask him some questions touching the *disposition* of the Emperor toward this country—its unity, its greatness, and its power. The answers I received were frank and satisfactory—and that is all I can say on that subject. Whoever imagines that I could solicit intervention on the part of France in our National affairs, or that her Embassador could discuss the purposes and plans of his Government with a private citizen scarcely known to him, must be strangely ignorant or utterly demented. I knew before—for it was plainly avowed—that France desires to see our civil war ended; but what the Emperor proposes to do in the premises I neither know nor have sought to learn from M. Mercier."

We leave this matter there. What Mr. Vallandigham's "civil private letter" to Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Greeley's "civil reply," contained, we have no means of knowing, and no right to ask. What will perhaps most puzzle and surprise the country is the fact that two *such* men should have entered into any "civil" correspondence at all. As to the substance of Mr. Greeley's conversations with M. Mercier, we shall undoubtedly know all about that when the French "Yellow Book" for next year, sees the light. Whether the French Minister saw anything in Mr. Greeley's position, or heard anything from his lips, to encourage the Emperor in his project of intervening in our affairs, will probably remain a problem until that time.

But Mr. Greeley advertises to the world, in the extract we have quoted, that unless the specific "movements, combinations, attacks and battles," which are now pending, give us victory, *we must end the war.* Impartial persons, he declares, will say that, in this event, we "ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms." The contest will then become, in the eyes of the Great Powers, a "fruitless, wasteful butchery," to be settled "in the interests of humanity and commerce." "The Union will be *lost* by another indecisive campaign." We regret, exceedingly, that Mr. Greeley should have come to any such conclusion as this,—and still more, that he should find it necessary to proclaim it. We can conceive of nothing better calculated to stimulate the rebels to desperate resistance, than such a declaration. With the prospect of a protracted war, their energies might flag and their courage fail; but with the assurance that three or four months more of successful endurance would give them victory and independence, they will fight with all the strength that desperation and hope can give them. Mr. Greeley's reiterated proclamation of such a purpose *doubles* the chances of our defeat.

We do not suppose that Mr. Greeley consciously intends to produce any such effect. But we cannot forget that at the very outset of this contest he was in favor of Disunion. He conceded the right of the Slave States to secede. He urged the impolicy as well as injustice of a war to keep them from it. He did not believe that the South was worth to the Union what it would cost to keep her in. He desired to relieve the nation from all responsibility for the sin of Slavery, and to throw it all upon the States which maintained it. And he believed the Free States would profit by their deliverance from the political control which the South had always exercised. We have seen no evidence that he has changed these views. He has yielded for the time to the necessity of waging war. But his recent advocacy of peace, and his efforts to bring it about by foreign mediation, indicate an adhesion to his early views and a conviction that the time has come when they can be carried out. The *effect* of the policy he is now pursuing, if it prove successful, will certainly be to bring about the *Disunion* which he seems to deprecate.

We concur with the *Tribune* in urging upon the Government the necessity of making vigorous, effective and successful war. The campaign now opening ought to give us victories in every section of the South, and compel submission to our arms and laws. But, if it should fail, we do *not* believe the people "will *next* wish to ascertain whether they are equally incapable of making *peace.*" They will renew the struggle. They will prepare for a fresh campaign and for further fights. They will not surrender the integrity of the nation and the hopes of humanity until every effort of which the nation is capable shall have been put forth for their preservation.

The Affair at Charleston.

The rebels seem to have had another of those small successes which serve them instead of victories, and which they magnify to the utmost for effect at home and upon foreign Powers. It has been known for some time that they were constructing at Charleston a couple of iron-clads, with which they expected either to repeat the exploits of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, or to resist the attempt upon Charleston which has been long impending. Before daylight on the morning of the 31st ult., they sallied forth, D. N. Ingraham, "Flag-Officer Commanding," being on board one of them, the *Palmetto State*, and Capt. Tucker commanding the other, called the *Chicora.*

The official report from "Flag Officer" Ingraham states that he struck one federal gunboat, the *Mercedita*, and that she surrendered; and he adds that Capt. Tucker "*thinks*" he sunk one vessel, and set another on fire. This is the whole story, so far as we have any reliable intelligence. The rest of the blockading squadron temporarily withdrew from their position either for safety, or to draw the rams further out into a broader field, in which they were not successful. But Beauregard and Ingraham made haste immediately to issue an absurd proclamation that "the blockade had been *raised* by the *superior naval forces* of the Confederate States," and that they had "sunk, dispersed, and driven out of sight the entire hostile fleet!"

This surpasses a little the ordinary braggadocio of rebel bulletins. We doubt whether even the Charleston chivalry can read this bombastic document without a broad grin. Capt. Ingraham, when in the National service, though given to swagger, was still an officer of real merit; and nothing but a desperate cause could have forced him into so foolish an exhibition. The rebel newspapers seem to have been freely used to give favor to the farce, for they announce that the foreign Consuls had been taken out beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and couldn't see them. Thereupon, it is gravely announced that they had declared the blockade to have been "legally raised." But in the evening, four of the blockading vessels reappeared, and next morning over twenty of them were again upon the ground.

Some of our neighbors doubt the truth of this report, which comes to us only through rebel sources. We see no reason to doubt the statements, but they are of very small importance. As affecting the validity of the Charleston blockade, they have absolutely no consequence whatever. Possibly the affair may do good by suggesting to the Secretary of the Navy the propriety of keeping one or two iron-clads at blockaded ports known to contain rebel iron rams. Mr. Welles ought to have learned so much, at least, from the exploits of the *Merrimac.* But it seems he didn't.

The Battle for the Mississippi.

Gen. Grant, with nearly the entire Army of the Mississippi, is now opposite Vicksburgh, on the Louisiana shore. It is a vastly greater army than was engaged in the last attack on Vicksburgh. It comprises all the latter force, together with the much larger force that Grant, in the closing days of the year, was marching down the Mississippi Central Railroad to attack Vicksburgh in the rear—which movement, it is now known, was baulked by the cowardly surrender of Col. Murphy at Holly Springs and the imbecility of Gen. Davies at Island No. Ten. The Richmond *Whig* puts the strength of Grant's army at 80,000 men, accompanied by fourteen gunboats and over two hundred steamers and transports. It is quite likely that this estimate is not far from the truth. So far as appears from facts which have been telegraphed from Cairo, Gen. Grant's plan of operations is to consist of a simultaneous land attack on the rebel works from above and below, while the gunboats may be able to render important aid both on the Mississippi and the Yazoo. The famous "cut-off" canal seems to be still progressing, and the water is reported running through it at a depth of from two to four feet. Even if the channel is not widened so as to turn the course of the Mississippi River, the canal may subserve the vital purpose of permitting our gunboats and transports to pass through, after the fashion in which Gen. Pope's canal higher up the same river enabled him to circumvent the rebels at Island No. Ten. The rebels have planted a battery on the left bank of the river which commands the lower end of the canal; but, on the other hand, a considerable Union force—undoubtedly accompanied with artillery—has crossed the bend, and is stationed about a dozen miles below Vicksburgh, on the opposite side of the river. We suppose, also, that our gunboats could run the gauntlet of this rebel battery—a sort of action which has been frequently accomplished on the Western rivers.

The attack on Vicksburgh, we should suppose, would be timed so as to correspond with the attack on Port Hudson, and, if possible, with the forward movement of Gen. Rosecrans; for if each of these movements, and particularly the two former, are made without concert, the rebels will be enabled to concentrate their forces so as to make the work at each very difficult. We think there are grounds for believing that the rebel forces in the Southwest are now much larger than they have been for a long time. We incline to credit the rebel statements that troops have been sent there from Virginia. Jeff. Davis in his speeches made in Mississippi on his late Western tour, dwelt repeatedly and with great earnestness on the vital importance of maintaining control of the Mississippi River. He knew that Winter was the proper time for our armies to operate in the Southwest. He knew of the grand efforts about to be made to open the river and reduce Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and he knew and knows of the preparations of Gen. Rosecrans for an advance movement. He knows the difficulty, as well as the unlikeliness of Winter operations in Eastern Virginia; and we see no reason for doubting the repeated statements of the Richmond journals, that large bodies of troops have been sent from Virginia, where they are little needed, to the Southwest, where they are demanded for the most critical exigency. The Cotton States of the Gulf also have lately been scoured and scoured again for everything in the shape of a man; and all have been conscripted and driven to the point of danger. So that it seems likely, that while the Union army now about to try its metal against Vicksburgh is twice as strong as that which made the last attempt, it may have to encounter an enemy there who is also twice as strong as he was then. We do not imagine, however, that Gen. Grant will remain very long inactive before Vicksburgh, or that he will undertake a series of strategic manœuvres or combinations at all approaching the infinite. There are many reasons why he should not. The West is anxious and impatient for the speedy opening of the river; the region of country in which his army now is stationed, is, even in Winter, horribly unhealthy; his troops are of the fighting kind; and he himself is the man who acquired fame, on a memorable occasion, by proposing to the rebels to move *immediately* upon their works. Days may elapse, and even a week or two, before the thunders of artillery will echo along the Great Valley, and the children of the Father of Waters fight with the usurpers for their inheritance. But the battle will very soon be fought and won.

Unemployed Generals.—It is gratifying, on many accounts, to find the people of Boston extending so hearty a welcome to Gen. McClellan. It shows a desire on their part to reward patriotic services by applause, even if they have not been of the most distinguished or decisive character. We are glad, also, to learn, from Gen. McClellan's own declaration, that he is devoting himself mainly to the preparation of a history of the Peninsular War, while he was in command of the Army of the Potomac. It will doubtless be a valuable work, and will throw light upon an important portion of this great contest with rebellion.

We wish, however, that Gen. McClellan would postpone his literary efforts until the materials for them are a little more abundant. The war ought to be ended before its history is written. At all events, we do not see why, during its progress, a Major-General of McClellan's abilities should be released from its duties and devote himself, on full pay, to the writing of history. He is needed more elsewhere.

We have too many Major-Generals and Brigadiers *out* of service for the public good. They should either be assigned to commands in some field where their services are needed, or else relieved from the service altogether. Gen. Burnside, on leaving his command, tendered the resignation of his commission, on the ground that he would not consent to draw pay from the Government when he was giving no equivalent; and it was only on the assurance that he should soon be put to work again somewhere, that he consented to withdraw his resignation and accept a furlough for thirty days. We wish all our Generals were equally scrupulous. The President is constantly creating new Generals of all grades, while some of the most conspicuous of those already in the service are left without commands, but on full pay. Some are lecturing on politics, some writing history, and some, so far as the public know, not even doing either. Is it not time for a reform in this matter?

Senator McDougall and Louis Napoleon.

The denunciatory resolutions directed against France, which Mr. McDougall has been pressing on the attention of the Senate, were tabled yesterday by a vote of four to one. There never was anything to be gained, since our troubles began, by official railing or menace against foreign Powers; and there is now less than ever. If Louis Napoleon sees that we are weak, or divided, or faltering, nothing that we say will cause him to alter one tittle of his plans. If he sees that we are united and determined and strong, in the enterprise we have now on hand, neither speeches nor resolutions will be necessary to induce him to let us alone.

The experience of the last two years, we should think, ought to be sufficient to convince most of us that it is not speeches or dispatches that regulate European policy toward us. What foreign ministers in London and Paris and St. Petersburgh wait to hear by every mail is not what Senator This or Senator That has said or moved, but what Rosecrans or Hooker has *done.* They do not attach the slightest importance to any Northern man's opinion either about the prospects of the war, or about the capabilities of either North or South. But they watch with the closest attention the movements of the armies in the field and the results of the elections, and on these data they form opinions of their own, which neither our speeches nor dispatches can either change or shake.

Under these circumstances, we again repeat that the truest and wisest foreign policy consists in the vigorous conduct of the war, and the presentation to the world of an unbroken front in its prosecution. As long as we are united and determined, and have three thousand miles between us and our assailants, we are a terrible enemy, even though gold were selling at 500 per cent. premium. But as long as we have parties engaged in demoralizing the army by encouraging officers in insubordination, and degrading the nation by proclaiming on the one hand that they love Slavery so well that they would rather see the Union destroyed than see it abolished—or on the other that they hate Slavery so much that they would sacrifice the Union to its abolition, no amount of invective will prevent foreign Powers from believing in our weakness and acting as if they believed it. You cannot get French military men to talk or think otherwise than contemptuously of the military prowess of a people in which an officer has only to be dismissed from the service by court-martial in order to make him the hero of a political party.

With their notions of military duty and military honor, these things are proofs positive of rottenness and decay. Our answer, and our only answer, to the low opinions of our capabilities, which, as our correspondent writes us, are now current in the French army, is discipline and hard fighting. The "phrases," as they well call them, of our Congressmen, will not help our reputation in the least. As long as we are held at bay on the Potomac and on the Mississippi, threats of our displeasure, in case the French carry out their policy in Mexico, will only excite laughter in Paris.

As regards Louis Napoleon's aims or designs in Mexico, either on behalf of the unfortunate "Latin race," or on behalf of his own suffering cotton operatives, they are not of half so much importance to us as his means of accomplishing them. The programme which Mr. McDougall has traced out for him—the conquest of Mexico, of Lower California, of California and Texas, and the control of the Mississippi River, is a pretty extensive one, but it will be quite time enough for us to declare war against him for the purpose of preventing his carrying it out, when there is some appearance of probability that he will be able to do so. France has already had some experience of the difficulty of conquering countries, even when the population is sparse, barbarous, and unorganized, and the scene of operations at her own door. They began the work of subjugating Algiers in 1830, but it was seventeen years before Abdel Kader surrendered, and the contest was at an end. Her crusade against Mexico has now lasted for a year, and, if the Mexicans are in earnest, will last for many more, with infinite loss and suffering to the French, and very little to the Mexicans. Their distance from France, and the nature of the country, and even the disorganized condition of society and the absence of a strong central Government, are all favorable to a protracted resistance, because it renders it impossible for the invaders to strike a decisive blow. If they had the capital to-morrow, they would, in the existing state of Mexican politics, be little better off than now. It is not saying by any means too much to say that one hundred thousand men will be the smallest force which will be requisite to take the country and hold it. When this is done, it will be high time for us to take precautions against his overrunning the whole Continent as far North as Arkansas, but not sooner; and by that time we may rely upon it, there will be bills to pay in Paris which the French public will not "foot" with alacrity. They love glory, but it has to be cheap glory. As to the threat of M. de la Guerroniere, that the blockade must be opened "sword in hand," as soon as it comes from any more responsible source, it will be the duty of our Government to see that the carrying of it out be made as difficult and dangerous as possible, and in doing so, it may count upon the support of the nation to the last man and last dollar.

The Duty on Paper.

The Secretary of the Treasury has expressed the opinion, in a communication to the Senate, that the reduction of the present duty on imported paper will *increase* the revenue to the Government. Of this, we presume, no one can entertain any doubt. The revenue from all kinds of imported paper has never exceeded $200,000 a year:—and not a dollar of this came from the duties on the common qualities of printing paper. Writing paper, wall paper, and some of the most expensive kinds of book paper have sometimes been imported. But we presume that for the last ten years not a dollar has been derived by the Government from duties on paper used for newspapers, simply because, under these duties, no such paper has been imported.

A reduction of the duty to *ten* per cent. would probably work a change in this respect. So long, certainly, as printing paper is kept up to its present enormous price, importations would be made which would yield some revenue. There are probably ten newspapers on the seaboard, or near it, which in the aggregate consume paper to the amount of two millions of dollars per annum. A duty of ten per cent. on this alone would yield more revenue than has hitherto been derived from all kinds of paper ever imported. When revenue is so much needed as it is now, and is likely to be for some years to come, this is a consideration which ought not to be wholly overlooked.

But the main reason for reducing the duty on paper is to prevent the success of a *combined movement* among paper-makers to force the price of paper to a point far beyond its natural limit, and damaging alike to newspapers, book-publishers and the great mass of the people to whom reading of some kind has become an absolute necessity. This movement was commenced in October last, by some twenty or thirty of the largest paper-makers, controlling probably nine-tenths of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and who had formed themselves, some two months previously, into what was called the Paper-Makers' Association, avowedly for the protection of its members against the undue pressure of competition. Almost their first act was the adoption of a resolution "recommending" that no paper be sold by the members for less than a certain designated scale of prices,—ranging from 25 to 33 per cent. above the rates then ruling in the market. The first effect of this "recommendation" was to push the price of paper up to the point desired: the second was to increase the price of *rags*, which up to that time had been *less* than usual; and the third was to create a panic among consumers, of which the combined monopolists on both sides were prompt to take advantage, and to raise the price of paper and of rags higher and higher until both had more than doubled. The game worked admirably. These manufacturers had the monopoly of the business; they were agreed among themselves;—there was no home competition which was of any account, and access to the foreign market and the check of that competition was prevented by the Government duty of 35 per cent. aided by the exchange of 35, 50 and finally of 60 more. They had everything their own way. And they took advantage of their opportunity, by forcing paper from one point to another, until actual orders on the foreign market and the application to Congress for a reduction of the duty, made it prudent for them to pause. And they intend to pause accordingly, until the adjournment of Congress without action, shall renew their monopoly and their power. Their energies are *now* devoted to lobbying against the reduction of the duty.

Ten paper-makers, constituting a Committee of the Association, have recently sent a memorial to Congress denying the charge of combination, and embodying a certificate signed by thirty-three members, and stating that "no action had ever been taken in reference to prices *which was obligatory upon the members*," and that "*they* have not been *controlled* in their prices by its action." Possibly not:—yet every one of them has *conformed* to its "recommendation:"—not one of them has ever sold paper below the advance "recommended" then or subsequently; and, even with the softening of its phrases, at least *one* prominent member of the Association refused to sign the certificate on the ground that it was untrue, and *four* of the Committee who got up the memorial have themselves refused or neglected to sign the certificate!

This document asserts that the rise in paper is due to the rise in rags. Unfortunately paper went up *first.* Rags did not rise in price until *after* the "recommendation" of the paper-makers had raised the price of paper. Straw, moreover, has not risen in price: why has the price of straw paper risen just as much as that of paper made of rags? And, finally, why has not paper risen in Europe just as much as here,—if the increase is due, as these men allege, to the absence of cotton? Cotton is not more plenty in Europe than here: yet there the price of paper has not materially changed.

Probably paper might have risen somewhat in this country in the absence of a combination. But that is unquestionably the cause of the enormous increase which it has sustained. It would go high enough without the direct aid of the Government in excluding foreign competition. Let us have a *reduction of the duty*, and then the price will regulate itself.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Split Between the Wood Democrats and the Richmond-Cagger Regency.

Appointment of the Standing Committees of the Assembly.

FIELDS STILL BENT ON FILLIBUSTERING.

Proposed Amendment of the State Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The longer the Fernando Wood men reflect on the way they have been bamboozled by the Richmond and Cagger Regency, the more angry they grow. They are a sharp set generally, and on two or three things in particular. In the first place they were determined on making DEAN Speaker of the House, or prevent an organization. In this they signally miscarried. The result of that scheme was to cover them with honors of the most doubtful description. In the next place, they were resolved on conferring on WOOD whatever honors there were flowing from the canvass for Senator. Failing in the plot to prevent an election, they determined that their patron should be given at least the honor of the Democratic nomination by the party caucus. In this also they signally failed. Of the seventy Democrats in the joint caucus, WOOD received barely twenty. The most and best the followers of WOOD could do was to control themselves—these twenty—and it is said they had hard work to do even that. Not a single Democrat not directly indebted, in some measure at least, to WOOD for his election, could be induced to go for him. The country members indignantly spurned the contact.

This is an aggravating state of things, and it is not wonderful that the small party of adherents to WOOD should be indignant—not only at the Richmond and Cagger Regency, but nearly all the world beside. They charge on the Regency the design of breaking up the Democratic party, and for forming a new party, through a coalition with the enemy, for the purpose of leaving FERNANDO out in the cold.

It would be difficult to group together in one batch, all the hard things said and unsaid on this subject, and it would be difficult to predict what the fermentation will bring forth.

The announcement by the Speaker of the Standing Committees this morning, was awaited with no little interest. True to the ill-chosen policy of the followers of Mr. WOOD, who consumed three weeks of the session in filibustering, Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who had been placed at the end of the Committee on Banks asked to be excused from serving, saying at the same time that he would not serve, whether excused or not. The Committee on Grievances was his ambition, and he had not been gratified. The House excused him, when Mr. DARCY, of Kings, was particularly indignant and wanted to be excused from the Committee of Division and Erection of Towns and Counties, and from all other Committees to which he might be appointed, and the House very willingly excused him, insensible of having lost much. The gentleman from Kings appeared to feel most of anybody on the subject, nor did the action of the House seem to relieve him. Mr. LOUTRELL, of New-York, was, with equal willingness, excused from the Committee of Charitable and Religious Societies, when Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, made a similar request, he having been placed on the Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifth bills. At this point Mr. DEPEW thought that the excuses had been extended far enough; the House and the State required the services of every member, and there should be no shirking. Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, felt compelled to go for excusing, for he was of the opinion that they who were asking to be excused had so conducted themselves as to forfeit all claim or right to be on any Committee. He would excuse them from the House if they desired it. Much discussion ensued, during which the Speaker had occasion peremptorily to order Mr. T. C. FIELDS to be seated. The spirit of the movement was essentially disorganizing, and it received a merited rebuke from Mr. SEYMOUR, a high-minded Democrat from Erie, who did not hesitate to say that it did not add credit to the House or to the party to which he belonged. Mr. T. C. FIELDS, true to the plan of frustrating business, and in fulfillment of his threat against the Speaker, tried to have the Committees referred to the Committee of the whole House, with the view of revising them, and to override the Speaker, and cited precedents for so doing. The remarks of Messrs. SEYMOUR and WEAVER, leading Democratic members, showed that the power of Mr. T. C. FIELDS to lead his party was broken, and the scheme against the Speaker and the Committees, as announced, failed quite as signally as has every other proceeding from the same quarter.

In regard to the Committees themselves, the prevailing feeling appears to be that they have been fairly constituted. It was an embarrassing duty, and that disappointments should in some cases be inflicted was almost a necessary consequence.

It is due to the House, the State and themselves that the gentlemen who have thus far delayed business should relinquish the purpose in future.

The amendment to the Constitution, relative to the Court of Appeals, offered in the House by Mr. PRINDLE, of Chenango, will challenge attention. The change proposed is very important, and relates to a subject of great public interest.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill was under discussion in the Senate to-day, and considerable progress made.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The talk of the town is the action of Mr. BALLARD, Secretary of State, and Mr. LEWIS, Treasurer, who united with the Democrats to control the appointments by the Canal Board, made to-day. It is said that Mr. LEWIS went into the Democratic caucus, while Mr. BALLARD refused to favor the radicals of any kind. The appointments are therefore claimed, in almost every case, to be of a conservative character, and pretty equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. Much dissatisfaction exists among the disappointed applicants on the Republican side, the Democrats being in high glee over their clear and unexpected gain. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FREER—Authorizing the Governor to furnish tourniquets to the wounded soldiers from this State.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To prevent desertion and the enticing away of seamen.

Also amendatory of the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill authorizing WILLIAM EVERETT and others to construct piers, etc., in front of their lands in the Eleventh Ward.

The bill amendatory of the laws of 1858, relative to the regulation of wharves and slips in New-York, was passed.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Susquehannah Railroad bill, and progress was reported upon it.

Mr. TRUMAN called up his resolution approving of the Emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN.

Mr. COOK offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That in our opinion the purpose of the Federal Government in regard to this war is expressed in the declaration of the President, in his Proclamation, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of restoring constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in such States as they are suspended or disturbed.

Resolved, That we sustain the President's Proclamation, issued by virtue of the power in him vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the Government, as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY the consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees, which are the principal ones:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Depew, Republican; Dean, Democrat; W. Dewey, Republican; Woodward, Democrat; Andrus, Republican; Steward, Republican; Mayham, Democrat.

Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Mattoon, Republican; Haring, Democrat; Leamy, Democrat; Cutler, Independent; Bostwick, Republican.

Canals.—Messrs. Trimmer, Democrat; Breed, Republican; Bookstaver, Democrat; McGowan, Republican; T. A. Hopkins, Democrat; Mattoon, Republican; Hulett, Democrat.

Railroads.—Healey, Republican; Tallman, Republican; Houghton, Republican; Duryea, Democrat; Loomis, Republican.

Privileges and Elections.—P. E. Havens, Republican, Moulton, Democrat; Church, Republican; S. Smith, Democrat; Fisher, Republican.

Affairs of Cities—Seymour, Democrat; Fisher, Republican; Andrew Smith, Democrat; Bemis, Republican; Parks, Republican; Hutchings, Democrat; Lake, Republican.

Judiciary—Sherwood, Republican; Johnson, Democrat; Collins, Republican; Frean, Democrat; Prindle, Republican; Healey, Republican; Sedgwick, Democrat.

Federal Relations—W. Dewey, Republican; Davis, Republican; Trimmer, Democrat; Post, Republican; King, Democrat.

On the announcement of the committees,

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Banks, on which he had a place.

Mr. FIELDS was excused.

Mr. DARCY said that he had given notice before the committees were named that he would accept no place at the hands of Speaker CALLICOT. He asked to be excused.

The request was granted.

Mr. LOUTREL said that he had been appointed on the Committee on Charities, and as he had no charity for Speaker CALLICOT, he must ask to be excused.

Mr. LOUTREL was excused.

Mr. MUNROE (Rep.) asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Villages. The Speaker had first placed him as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and then transferred him to the Committee on Villages. He (MUNROE) believed that the Speaker had not exercised his own judgment, but had been influenced by some outsiders.

Mr. MUNROE was not excused.

Mr. MURPHY asked to be excused from serving on any Committee to which the Speaker had appointed him. He moved to be excused.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the whole of the Standing Committees be referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, pending Mr. MURPHY's motion.

After debate, Mr. HULETT moved to refer the subject to the "Committee on Grievances."

Mr. DARCY raised the point that the motion was not in order.

The Speaker decided that the point of Mr. DARCY was not well taken.

Mr. DARCY appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. MURPHY withdrew his motion by request, to allow Mr. FIELDS to move to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DEWEY raised the point of order that it was not in the power of the House to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole, as the rule gave the Speaker the power to appoint the Committees.

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. FIELDS then read the rule for the information of the House, which says, "The Speaker shall have power to appoint the Committees except when otherwise ordered."

A long and warm debate ensued, when the Speaker's decision was sustained.

Mr. GILBERT, of Delaware, here rose and asked to be excused from serving on any Committee. He had taken no part in the factious opposition in the House, but he deemed it his duty to ask to be excused from serving until the serious charges of corruption made against the Speaker were investigated and a report made upon them.

Mr. GILBERT was not excused.

The debate occupied until 1½ o'clock.

Mr. HILL gave notice of a bill to exempt New-York Exempt Firemen from a certain amount of taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DEAN—To amend the Marine Court Act.

By Mr. LEDWITH—To punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

By Mr. KING—To legalize the acts of the Corporation of New-York in raising $500,000 for the relief of the families of disabled soldiers.

Mr. PRINDLE introduced concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution, so as to reorganize the several courts.

Mr. VAN BUREN introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the subject of increasing the legislative powers of the Boards of Supervisors.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Canal Board met to-day, and made appointments of Superintendents, Collectors, Inspectors and Weighmasters throughout the State. The appointees are partly Democrats and partly Union Republicans. In all cases where there was a contest, which were numerous, the appointments were controlled by the votes of Lieut.-Gov. JONES, Canal Commissioners SKINNER and WRIGHT, (Democrats,) and Secretary of State BALLARD, and Treasurer LEWIS, elected on the Union ticket in 1861. These gentlemen acted together, after consultation, forming a majority of the Board, against Attorney-General DICKINSON, Engineer TAYLOR, Canal Commissioner ALBERGER, and Comptroller ROBINSON.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The State Medical Society met to-day. The Annual Address was delivered in the Assembly Chamber this evening by Dr. THOS. HUN, of Albany.

Navy-yard—League Island vs. New-London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think that there is something about the subject of the above caption that the public ought to understand, and as a friend and firm supporter of the present Administration, but claiming the right of criticism upon any or all of its Departments, I will, if you will allow me the space in your columns, explain it for general information.

At the special session of the Legislature of Connecticut in December, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature to the contemplated establishment by the United States Government of a new Grand Naval Yard and Dépôt for the construction of iron-clad and other armed vessels for the United States service, either at League Island, in the Delaware River, or at New-London, and recommended that the Legislature should offer all proper facilities and inducements for the Government to make choice of the latter locality for this purpose. Accordingly, a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses was raised to consider the matter.

This Committee made a report, and some of the facts therein stated ought to have a circulation beyond the locality from which they emanated, and have a free airing in the columns of a journal like the NEW-YORK TIMES.

I will quote from the Report:

"The attention of Congress has been called to the necessity of a Grand Naval Yard and Dépôt with docks, workshops and founderies, adapted to the enlarged wants of the service and the country.

So soon as it became evident that this necessity had arisen and become imperative, the City of Philadelphia, which had already a first-class navy-yard within its borders, with a view to the benefits which would necessarily result from the location of another Government work of the magnitude contemplated, tendered to the authorities for that purpose a tract of land known as 'League Island,' in the Delaware River, near that city. The question coming before Congress on the acceptance of this gift, (public attention having in the meantime been aroused to the importance of the matter, and the superior advantages claimed for other locations,) that body provided by the Act of July 15, 1862, that the title to League Island 'shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect,' &c., nor, 'if upon more thorough examination and survey of the premises by a Board of competent officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, he shall discover that the public interests will not be promoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid; and further provided, that said Board should make a survey and examination of the harbor of New-London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval dépôt and navy-yard, and whether the public interests will not be promoted by establishing the same in or near said harbor of New-London, instead of League Island.

The Board of Officers thus ordered by Congress to examine and survey both League Island and New London, with reference to the 'capacity and fitness' of each for the proposed works, and to report, by the selection of which, 'the public interests would be best promoted,' was, during the recess of Congress, constructed by the Secretary, by the appointment of a mixed commission of Engineers and Naval officers—six in number—of whom three were residents of Philadelphia, one of whom had already given to the Department, in writing, under date of June 23d, 1862, an opinion in favor of League Island, and strongly recommending its selection.

The Board, thus constituted, proceeded to the duties assigned them by the act of Congress, and were engaged for a period of more than two months, in a laborious, thorough and exhaustive survey and examination of the proposed sites, including the advantages, immediate and incidental, and, after full discussion, came to the conclusion that the harbor of New-London, in this State, possessed the necessary 'capacity and fitness' for such yard and dépôt, and that 'the public interests would be promoted by its establishment there, instead of at League Island'—two only dissenting, and they from Philadelphia.

The Secretary, in his annual communication to Congress, not concurring in the Report, proposes 'to accept for the Government the munificent donation of the City of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct. The reasons alleged by the Secretary for arriving at this conclusion, adverse to the Report of the 'Board of Competent Officers,' selected by himself, are so trivial, and in truth, ill founded, that I will not occupy your space in alluding to them."

The advantages possessed by the harbor of New-London as a site for a Navy-yard have been a theme with naval officers for the past century. There is no *harbor* to equal it between Boston and the Chesapeake Bay.

From the entrance of the River Thames to a point some ten or twelve miles from its mouth, it has a width of a mile or a mile and a quarter, and depth varying from about 30 to more than 70 feet. It is free from ice in the coldest Winters, its shores are a gravelly, firm earth, admirably adapted to the foundation and construction of buildings, docks, &c., and inexhaustible beds of granite are close at hand. It is also one of the healthiest localities in the world.

Now, *per contra*, to give your readers an idea of the value of "the munificent donation of Philadelphia, to wit, League Island, I will again quote from the report the following:

Extract from a speech delivered in the Senate by Senator TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, on the question of the acceptance of League Island.

"It affords a key to unlock the character of this offer on the part of the City of Philadelphia, and serve as a note of warning, if nothing else, to Congress, when they are about to act on a measure of this kind. If the second section has been stricken out of this bill, we shall find a section similar to it in some subsequent bill, and instead of $200,000 being required for the purpose of piling, dredging, filling, excavating, building walls, &c., I apprehend it will approach nearer a million, in order to render it available for the purposes designed or expected for the navy. Does it not strike the Senate as a little peculiar that it should have been thought advisable to have an appropriation of $200,000 at the outset, in order to make this magnificent gift available for the purposes which those who have charge of naval affairs seem to design or to consider necessary to make it effective?

Why, Sir, I live not far remote from League Island, only about seventeen miles from that place, and I assert that I believe there is not a foot of solid ground on the whole island; it is low, meadowy, marshy land, and every foot that will be required for the public service in the construction of a Navy-yard, for the building of houses, or for any other such purpose, will have to be made ground. So, although they may give you an island, they give you a spongy, meadowy, marshy soil, which must be made solid land before it can become useful or proper for the purposes designed by this bill, and it will not only cost $200,000 for piling, dredging, filling and excavating, but it will, perhaps, cost half a million or more.

Then, again, Sir, this second section provided for building walls. Senators are not familiar with the character of League Island and the islands in the river Delaware. The green surface of those islands is only a few inches above the level of the river, and some of them, perhaps League Island, below, at high tide; and in order to make them valuable for any earthly purpose, they have to be walled by stone walls, or substantial embankments on their front, and whenever there is a freshet in the Delaware, volumes of water sweep across these islands from one end to the other, and if it happens to be in Winter time, the ice rolls from one end to the other."

The principal object of this communication would be accomplished by closing with this "elegant extract" concerning the beauties and advantages of League Island for a Naval Dépôt; but the whole Report of the Committee deserves the attention of the citizens of New-York, especially that portion of it which dwells upon the importance of a dépôt at New-London as a means of defence and protection of the immense commerce of Long Island Sound and this important approach and gateway to the great commercial metropolis of the country. A slight examination of the map will show you a series of islands, stretching from the mouth of New-London harbor almost entirely across the Sound. A naval force, such as would generally be present there, in case of such an establishment as is here contemplated, could effectually close that avenue of approach to the City of New-York.

In conclusion, I do hope that the members of Congress from New-York and New-England will have influence enough in that body to prevent a decision so unjust and injurious to the whole country, as the selection of League Island for a naval dépôt, instead of the harbor of New-London. B.

A Card.

By request of many citizens of all parties, I shall speak in the Cooper Institute next Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union, by means of organized immigration into the rebel States. In ninety days we can make Florida the first example of reconstruction and restoration—a free and loyal State.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863. ELI THAYER.

OPERATIC.—The sudden spell of cold weather had its effect on the places of amusement last evening, although, strange to say, the Academy was less influenced than any other establishment—the house being densely crowded. VERDI's opera of "Les Vespres Sicilliene" was given—Madame LORINI making her *rentrée* in the soprano *rôle*, and singing the music with much skill. The performance, as a whole, was evidently under the influence of the weather, the singers and audience being alike cold.

At the German opera, WEBER's "Freischutz" was played to a moderate house. Mr. ANSCHUTZ was welcomed back with much applause, and under his steady *bâton* the performance went off smoothly and effectively.

On Friday, at the Academy of Music, "Don Giovanni," (last night of the season;) and on the same night, at the German Opera, "The Poacher," ("Der Wildschütz.")

PASSAGE RATES ON THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS TO BE PAID IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT.—The Cunard, the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia, the Hamburg Packet Company, and the Bremen lines have decided to make the passage money payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. The buyer of a passage ticket, on the *Edinburgh*, for instance, which sails on Saturday for Liverpool, will have to pay $80 in gold—the equivalent of which in currency depreciated fifty per cent., as is now the case, is $120—and should gold ever rise to one hundred per cent. premium, the buyer of a passage ticket will have to pay one hundred and sixty paper dollars—just double the nominal price of passage. Foreign travel, however, is now very restricted, the ruinous rates of Exchange preventing many from going abroad who would otherwise do so.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—We learn that arrangements are making for a grand meeting in the Academy of Music next Sunday evening, in behalf of the United States Christian Commission. Gen. SCOTT is to preside, and several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Tickets can be had gratuitously at the following places: SHELDON & Co., No. 335 Broadway; APPLETON's, No. 443 Broadway; CARTER's, No. 530 Broadway; RANDOLPH's, No. 683 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, Fourth-avenue; "Book Rooms," No. 200 Mulberry-street; Tract House Salesroom, No. 150 Nassau-street.

☞ We notice in our obituary column the death of HORACE P. RUSS, the inventor of the pavement which bears his name. He was a man of great energy and force of character. He was engaged in developing some valuable silver mines, recently discovered in Nova Scotia, where he died. His age was but 42.

☞ DARLEY has been drawing a large and spirited picture for our neighbor the *Sunday Mercury*. He is, as all know, one of the most gifted and popular of our American artists. A work of this kind from his pencil is something to be proud of.

GEN. WOOL AT THE ROOMS OF THE ATHENÆUM ASSOCIATION.—By special invitation, Gen. WOOL and Staff, last evening visited the Athenæum Association at their rooms, corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. At 8 o'clock the regular monthly meeting was held for the purpose of electing members and transacting other business. Gen. WOOL and his Staff arrived in carriages at a few minutes past nine, and upon entering the building were made the recipients of the honors of the Club. After viewing a fine collection of paintings, a number of which were entirely new and original, and all the workmanship of members, the guests were invited to partake of a banquet prepared expressly for the occasion. The Association was represented by about one hundred gentlemen. The entertainment was highly social and pleasant, and gave eminent satisfaction to the entire assemblage. Gen. WOOL was received with the marked respect to which he is entitled, and was repeatedly congratulated upon the successful conduct of military affairs in his Department.

Wreck of the Schooner Sarah Frances.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The schooner *Sarah Frances*, THATCHER, of and from New-Bedford for Bristol, R. I., while beating into Newport during the heavy N. N. E. blow on Tuesday, carried away its jib and dragged ashore at 2 P. M., one mile below Fort Adams, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Every Soldier Should Have Them.

From R. B. Heintzelman, Steward 72d Regt. Penn. Vols.

"Your medicinal preparation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied, if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment is now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied of their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospitals and at the surgeon's morning call."

Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per box.

Take Ayer's Pills,

For all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

KELLY—HICOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of Loomis Ballard, Esq., by Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., of Boston, THOMAS LETT KELLY, D. D., of Canada West, to ETTA M. HICOCK, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LE ROY—MAY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, HERMAN C. LEROY and Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MAY, daughter of the late John J. Palmer.

PECK—DAYTON.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, WILLIAM G. PECK, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Columbia College, and IDA, daughter of the late William G. Dayton, of this City.

ROBINSON—TINDALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. M. Seward, of Yonkers, ALFRED ROBINSON and MARY A., daughter of John Tindall, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, DAVID P. ARNOLD, aged 48 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Market and Henry sts., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, and the members of the Eighth Regiment Washington Greys, the Board of School Officers and Teachers of the Seventh Ward, are respectfully invited to attend. The relatives and immediate friends of the family, and also the members of Columbia Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 15 Catharine-slip, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, RACHEL C. BROWN, widow of late Brittain M. Brown, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Robert Carnley, No. 191 East 10th-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUPIGNAC.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Mrs. PHEBE A. TRAVIS, relict of the late Alexander Dupignac, aged 62 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 14 Commerce-st., without further invitation.

☞ California and Buenos Ayres papers please copy.

GARDINER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Mrs. ELLEN GARDINER, relict of the late James Gardiner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 2d-st., on Friday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 11th-st. Cemetery.

☞ California papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, of capillary bronchitis, CARRIE WETMORE, youngest child of Theodore T. and Esther A. Johnson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Lee, No. 28 West 11th-st., without further notice.

KEARNEY.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 2, CATHARINE MONTGOMERY, relict of James Hude Kearney, of that City, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of her family, and those of her brother, Hon. James Parker, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. McKnight Smith, M. D., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock M.

METCALF.—In Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, JOHN C. METCALF, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Madison-av., between Mott and Fitch sts., Tremont. Cars leave 26th-st. at 8¼ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment. Services at the Chapel in the Cemetery, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 1, CATHERINE MARTIN, relict of the late John Martin, aged 72 years.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, JOHN MURPHY, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Pike-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PIRSSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, LOUISA MOTT BURT, wife of Francis Morris Pirsson, and second daughter of the late George A. Burt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock precisely.

PHRANER.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, GASPER PHRANER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church. Train upon the Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip at 9 o'clock.

RUSS.—In Halifax, N. S., on Saturday, Jan. 31, HORACE P. RUSS, late of this City, and for some time a resident in California, in the 42d year of his age.

SCOTT.—In Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, AMY, second daughter of John H. and Olivia G. Scott, aged 3 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Services at the house on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 5.

SLOWEY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, from injuries received at the late fire in Cherry-st., JOHN SLOWEY, (late a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.)

His funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The officers and members of the Fire Department and members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M., and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, JANET SCOTT, wife of Peter Stevenson.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 96 West 26th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

VANDERBILT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, MARY, widow of Rutgert Vanderbilt, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, George R. Vanderbilt, also the members of ladies' associations with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, DAVID JAMES WATERS, beloved son and only child of James and Lydia Waters, aged 2 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The remains will be interred in York Bay Cemetery, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 191 West 26th-st.

WESCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, LEOLINE ESTELLE WESTCOTT, daughter of Robert F. and Cecilia Westcott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 54 East 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, TIMOTHY B. WETMORE, only son of Mr. Erastus Wetmore, of this City, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 5. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

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KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 59.—Feb. 4, 1863.
68, 61, 19, 2, 25, 74, 23, 58, 45, 52, 57, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 60.—Feb. 4, 1863.
42, 58, 52, 25, 51, 15, 12, 63, 47, 38, 31, 16, 56.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

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FOR WILDER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FULTON AND GOLD STS.—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF WILSON'S SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

Mr. William Terwilliger, No. 100 Maiden-lane:

DEAR SIR: At the great fire in Fulton and Gold sts., on the 1st of January last, all my books, valuable papers, &c., were saved in good condition in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, which I purchased of you.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN T. WILSON.
No. 73 Fulton-st.

WILDER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
of all sizes, on hand, for sale and made to order.
Also—An assortment of second-hand safes, of other makers—taken in exchange—cheap for cash.
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FOREIGN GAS AND STEAM COALS.
NOW IN PORT AND FOR SALE.
200 tons "Kirkless Hall" Gas Cannel.
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800 tons Scotch Steam (for factories or steamers.)
1300 tons Lancashire Steam (for factories or steamers.)
Also to arrive,
300 tons best House Cannel.
300 tons best House Orrel.
450 tons "New Pelton" for Gas, or Smithing purposes.
250 tons Sydney Gas Coals.
Apply to
GEORGE W. PECK.
No. 110 Wall-st.

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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.
Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages.
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SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

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HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with the Hooker army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

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Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 1½ P. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
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THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at the WESTCHESTER HOUSE, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., for the election of Officers of the Association and for Delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER KIRBY,
DANIEL L. PETTEE,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
Special Committee.

TO THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT we return our grateful thanks for their noble exertions in saving our mills from destruction on Tuesday evening last. In expressing our high estimation of that most efficient system of defence against the devastations of fire—our steam fire engines—we trust it will not be deemed invidious when we signalize the heroic exertions of Nos. 6 and 8 on that fearful occasion as meriting our special remembrance. HECKER & BROTHER.

CROTON MILLS, Feb. 4, 1863.

A CARD.
INSURANCE.

We share the general apprehensions respecting Capt. Semmes, the rebel privateer, but the representations recently made, that the Insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our detriment. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but such exhibitions of despair attending departed hopes are sad—very sad. If our friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

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It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

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Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S. T.—1860—X.

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Be sure each bottle bears the *fac simile* of the Proprietors' signature *on a steel-plate label*.

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SEE the DECREE of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in favor of this Company, published under heading "Public Notices," in to-day's issue.

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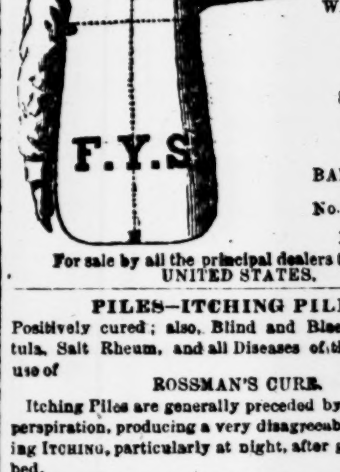

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, who can cook all kinds of soups, meats, game, poultry, and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; has lived several years in this City; best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Inquire, or address by note, M. C., No. 244 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, besides baking and pastry; will assist with washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 238 West 15th-st., New-York.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID—WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small private family, the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 658 Broadway, room 21.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a person who understands her business perfectly; the best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 423 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and bread-making; can produce the best of City recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 West 42d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English, and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook and is an excellent washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in all its branches; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, near Christopher-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; has good City reference from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call, for one day, at No. 252 East 10th-st., between 1st-av., and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing; 5 years' city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., 2d floor, front Room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take the charge of children; has excellent reference in both capacities. Inquire for two days at No. 164 35th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 624 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young German girl as chambermaid or for general housework; best references can be given. Apply at Mrs. Bletzer's, No. 518 4th-st., third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL 16 years of age, a situation, in a very respectable family, to do light work and mind children. Inquire at No. 69 Bank-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork; lately landed. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who fully understands the care of children, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; a good home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a place as child's nurse; would assist with chamberwork and sewing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT American young woman, a situation to take care of children, and, if desired, can teach them to spell and read; or would take charge of an invalid; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 135 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A NEAT, active young woman wants a place as nurse and act as lady's maid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; understands hairdressing perfectly. Has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a person as nurse and seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Good City references. Call at 201 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or by the week. Terms moderate. Call or address A. B., No. 234 East 10th-st. Good references.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl as children's nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 8th-st., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of the nursing, and is willing to make herself useful if required; the best of City references can be given. Call, for two days, at M. A. RINGOLD'S, milliner, No. 266 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as child's nurse; perfectly understands the care of children; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Inquire of Mrs. CLARKE, No. 135 Elizabeth-st., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman with excellent references; can cut and fit dresses; is an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or do all styles of family sewing, shirts and children's clothes; is quick at the needle, and cuts and fits; wages $7. Call at 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wants work by the day in some private family. Address Mme. EXMES, Bible-house Post-office.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO first-class cooks, wages $16 to $18 a month to those that are competent and with good reference; two Protestant girls wanted for a private family, a short distance in the country, at high wages, with good reference—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; must understand their business thoroughly. Also a number of good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses, and a number of girls for general housework, and a number of smart tidy girls. Lately landed girls can be well suited, by applying immediately, with good situations in City or country, at high wages. German girls wanted immediately. Apply at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 10 East 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c. I take the liberty to inform my patrons who wish first-class reliable servants that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, 307 4th-av.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, OR OTHER parties, who may be in want of industrious and well recommended servants for all branches of domestic employment, should apply at the New-York Employment House, No. 483 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a good private family as waitress; is competent to take charge of every article in her line of work; has lived eight years in one place, and two years in her last place; has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 194 East 13th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman; best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk; is thoroughly competent, and will accept a moderate salary; City reference given. Address ARTHUR, Box 178 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an experienced book-keeper, who can furnish the best of recommendations as to competency and reputation. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS FIREMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as fireman in a hotel or boarding-house, or as porter; will make himself generally useful; has two years' experience. Address C. W., No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a single young man as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good plain vegetable gardener; is a good groom and careful driver, and would be willing and obliging to his employer; can produce the best of reference from his last and former employers. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Call on or address, for two days, J. R., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call or address, D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man as porter; would have no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses and cattle; is not afraid of work; has the best of recommendations from his last employers; is a sober, honest, and faithful young man; wages moderate. Address E. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would attend to a correspondence or adjusting accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for a short or long period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,616 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced accountant. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A young man of undoubted integrity and good business capacity, is desirous of taking an agency that will enable him to travel through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; he is a resident of Minnesota and familiar with that country; the best of City references. Address J. S., care of S. B. Chittenden & Co.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

Edge-tool makers, forgers, grinders and polishers on light axes for army use. Apply to C. HAMMOND & SON, No. 528 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 3,976 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman of middle age, as seamstress; she must have experience in working a sewing-machine, be able to cut and make a shirt in the neatest manner, and be willing to make herself generally useful as seamstress in a private family. Wages $7. Call at No. 135 2d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Must have good references. Apply for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 29 West 15th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A woman to do the general housework of a small private family. A woman, with good recommendations, may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, ONE WHO has had experience in taking charge of an infant; she must be genteel and neat, able to sew, and come well recommended. Call at No. 337 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR GERMAN girl as waiter, &c. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 11 Livingston place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD WASHER, ironer and cook, and who is willing to make herself useful in a family of man and wife. Address Box No. 2,926 New-York Post office.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

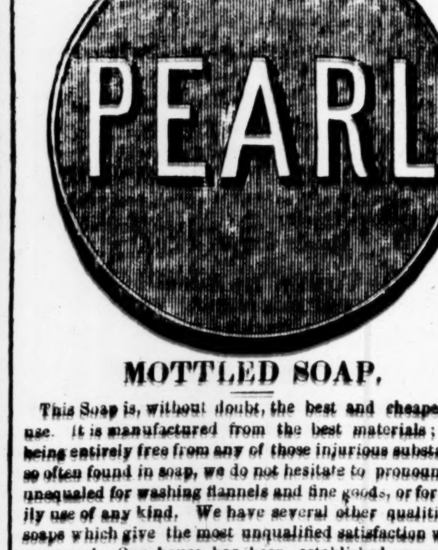
SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 702.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE. USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor. Price 25 cents per pound. (Put up in one-pound packages only.)

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST., Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.

Also sold by THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 226 Greenwich-st., N.Y., BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island, No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, And by Nearly every grocer in the three cities. Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 163 Pearl-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of NOBBE BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting an EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in connection with their old established houses in BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

J. NEIMEYER,
A. NOBBE,
OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.

New-York, Feb 1, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20,000 ACRES OF RICE FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,

FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Aleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.

E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WEST SIDE—
Brick house on 30th-st., $9,000.
Brick house on 31st-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 33d-st., $9,500.
Brown-stone on 34th-st., $10,500.
Brick house on 35th-st, $7,000.
Brick house on 36th-st, $7,000.
Brick house on 38th-st., $8,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars running to three ferries; from $200 to $500 cash, the balance can be paid with from $100 to $200 per year; also a two story brick store and dwelling together for $1,600, a corner brick store for $2,200; a nice two story framed house and lot for $1,600, seven rooms; terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME, modern built house and lot No. 77 East 34th-st., second house from Park (4th) av.; is four stories; brown stone front; built in the best manner, elegantly finished, and seventy-five feet deep to third story, containing all the modern improvements; of superior construction; in one of the most pleasant locations on Murray Hill. For terms and permits to view the premises apply to E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 157 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
House and lot No. 255 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.
House and lot No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford-st.
House and lot No. 148 West 33th-st., near 8th-av.
House and lot No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.
R. AMERMAN, No. 1,179 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 5th av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements, good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x98.9; house 27x60, brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 3,839 New-York.

FOR SALE.—VACANT LOTS, CITY RESIDENCES and store—property for investment—together with several desirable country places at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Newburgh. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STORE AND LOT No. 34 White-st., corner of Church-st., or will be leased for a term of years. Inquire of A. M. Lyon, No. 25 Wall-st. HENRY COLES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 119 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I., both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.—LOOK AT THE EXTENSIVE list, (twenty columns,) of country seats, farms, dwellings, &c., for sale by POST & WHITNEY, No. 397 Broadway. The February number of their paper, *The General Agent*, just issued gratis.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A farm and country residence at the village of Rocky Hill, N. J., about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia, two miles from the station, containing about fifty acres. For full particulars inquire of PETER W. HOAGLAND, No. 64 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence at Greenwich, Conn., with from 12 to 40 acres, to suit the purchaser, comprising a commodious mansion, fine farmer's house, barns, carriage house and other out-buildings, extensive orchards of best apples, fine pears and other fruit. This place affords unusual advantages, being immediately adjoining churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depot. The view from the dwelling-house is unsurpassed, being on the brow of Putnam's Hill, and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the Sound for twenty miles. A small dwelling-house in a respectable neighborhood in this City will be taken in exchange. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 165 Broadway.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing, a commodious house of 11 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a ⅔-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes walk of depot. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, and five lots of ground, stocked with choice fruit in full bearing, eight minutes' walk from depot, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH S. JONES, No. 232 South-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 813 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, MODerate-sized dwelling, above 25th-st., and below 40th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. Any party having such a house can find a good occupant by addressing Box No. 4,707 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of four persons, for three months or longer, either in New-York or Brooklyn; unexceptionable references given, both as regards character, responsibility and care of furniture. Address W., Box No. 555 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, the second floor of a respectable house, located as near Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st., as possible; rent not to exceed $17 per month. Address J. A. C., Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—SOME NEW OR second-hand benches, for a Sunday School. Any party having such for sale, will please address MARTIN, Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 8 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 16th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.

Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS on the property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st. The improvements consist of two tenement brick houses, in the rear of which is a coal yard. The lots are 50x115; would suit for manufacturing purposes. The lease has 13 years to expire, with the privilege of purchasing the property. It is desirably located, it being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 5. Office hours from 12 to 3.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, TO LET—No. 74 University-place, corner 13th-st., to a private family only. Premises now occupied by owner, and in fine order. For terms and cards of admission, apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET, THE STORE NO. 9 Maiden-lane, for many years occupied for the jewelry business, and one of the most desirable locations in Maiden-lane, for that or any other business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

PIERS TO LEASE.—EASTERLY HALF PIER No. 8 East River, 460 feet long by 40 wide. Piers Nos. 6 and 8 North River, each 600 by 40 feet. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 33x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 242 acres of land, 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 30th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 1 of May Term, 1863.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas G. Chase.—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hal.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $5 will be given on returning it to D. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 6.

500 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN NUT coal, large size, for sale low, in lots to suit. Also, cannel in yard. GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 42 Pine-st., and No. 16 Wooster-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION STOCK SALES.

NOTICE.

Hereafter, all my public sales of Stocks, &c., will take place AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway.

Next Regular Sale, MONDAY, Feb. 9.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.

Consolidated Stage Company Stock.
Chemung Railroad Stock.
Home Fire Insurance Company Stock.
American Coal Company Stock.
Commerce Fire Insurance Company Stock.
People's Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Howard Fire Insurance Company Stock.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND AMERICAN GOLD,
BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS. No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO., By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.

A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 2d February, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

JOHN CASTREE,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
DAVID B. MOSES,	ISAAC ODELL,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	WM. J. THOMPSON,
HENRY J. HART,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON.
VANO L. BUXTON,	

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d February, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., DAYTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase thirty-six of their 7 per cent. mortgage bonds Nos. 901 to 936 inclusive, at 80 per cent of their par value, as per contract made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.

PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 10th inst. Poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. J. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

TRENTON IRON CO. STOCK BOUGHT. Dubuque and Sioux City Preferred Stock, do. Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock do. Housatonic Railroad Co. Stock for sale. Also, stock of the American Coal Co. GEO. K. SISTARE, 27 William-st., room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax, that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 23d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 28th inst., to the 31st, inclusive.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

January 16, 1863.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, Corner of Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED A CASH DIVIDEND to Stockholders of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., and an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of 1861, payable on demand.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending Jan. 31.

Scrip ready for delivery March 1. All free from Government Tax.

WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb 10. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE. Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief as amended.—CHARLES P. CASSILLY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Shelden, deceased, Edward A. Shelden, and Augusta Shelden, his wife, Henry Shelden, Jane Maria Shelden, John Shelden, Sidney Shelden, Alexander Smith, and Ruamah Smith his wife, Ann Caroline Van Ranst, Frances Mitchell, Henry Shelden Mitchell, Calvin Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, and —— Shelden, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of Nicholas Shelden, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Shelden, a lunatic, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, and —— Shelden, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Shelden, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and John ——, George ——, William ——, Mary ——, Susan ——, and Helen ——, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator Henry Shelden, the names of said six children, and the surname of said Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the 24th day of May, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, in the village of Kingston, in said County of Ulster, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.

MARTIN & SMITHS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

5f-law6wTh*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK AT NEW-ORLEANS,

On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 10 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 8 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commanding Department of the Gulf.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—2d floor.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Machinery," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the following described Machinery, viz.:

One [illegible]-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 26 inches diameter; bed-plate to turn 18 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones; change wheels for screw cutting; dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 6, 12 and 11-inch guns.

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 20 inches diameter; bed-plate to turn 14 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones; change-wheels for screw cutting; dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face-plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 6, 12 and 11-inch guns.

Two double-geared Slide Lathes, to swing 18 inches diameter; bed-plate to turn 8 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face-plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete.

One double-geared column Drilling Machine, with adjustable table so arranged that any part of the table can be brought under the drill, to take in work four feet high, to bore holes up to 12 inches in diameter, with adjustable self-acting feeding motion and overhead driving motion complete.

One Stationary Engine (horizontal) of 11-inch cylinder 2 feet stroke.

One Planing Machine to plane 8 feet; to be 30 inches high and 30 inches wide, and overhead driving motion complete.

Bids will be required for each article separately, not separating component parts, and the awards will be made to the lowest bidder, in the manner prescribed by law.

They are to be put up in their proper places by the seller, who must guaranty that they will run smoothly and perform the work expected of them for thirty days, before they can be received and paid for.

If the engine or any of the machines fail in their working, or break down within the time above specified, they are to be removed entirely at the cost of the seller.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

Any additional information required can be obtained at the Ordnance Office at the Navy Yard.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Iron," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for
57,200 pounds of Round Iron.
26,200 pounds of Flat Iron.
6,850 pounds of Thimble Iron.
15,200 pounds of Square Iron.
To be of the best American Ulster Iron, and of assorted sizes, to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy yard. Further particulars may be ascertained upon application to this office.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1828. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*
HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 2[illegible]th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 160 East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
[illegible]
Capt. [illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. SMITH,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday .... Feb. 14
ETNA .... Saturday .... Feb. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin .... $[illegible] Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ... $[illegible] Steerage to London ... 35 50
First cabin to Paris ... $[illegible] Steerage to Paris ... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ... Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,500 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $50.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 51 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LeMesse, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2. SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. B. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 24, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTDORFF Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 5 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station [illegible], leave [illegible] at 10:50 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at [illegible] A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:25 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at [illegible] A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at [illegible] P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons, Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 535 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
Director .... J. Grau
FRIDAY, Feb. 6,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Mozart's Immortal Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI,
DON JUAN.
In announcing the last night of the season, Mr. GRAU begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage of his efforts, by which he has been enabled to bring his second season to a triumphant close, notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the severe indisposition of several of the leading members of the company. Thanks, however, to the general willingness of the artists, and the cheerfulness with which they have placed themselves under his direction, he has been eventually able to fulfill all his engagements. Called upon to assume the management at a time when no one else could be found to take the risk, and when, owing to various causes, it was difficult to crystalize the talent that still remained in America, he has yet been able to attach to his company only the best artists, and with their hearty cooperation to fulfill his responsibilities to the public. Judicious combination and the timely production of favorite operas have commanded the public attention, and led to a degree of prosperity that was entirely unexpected.
Regretting the necessity that compels Mr. Grau relinquish the season at a time when its success is so marked, but being compelled to do so by his engagement to appear in Boston on Monday next, 9th inst., Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that on the closing night, Friday, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
will be performed, in which all the artists of the company will appear.
MME. STRAKOSCH,
although she has declined all engagements during the season, has kindly volunteered to sing the part of Donna Elvira, whereby Mr. Grau is enabled to bring out the work.
Cast of DON GIOVANNI:
Donna Anna .... Signora LORINI
Donna Elvira .... Mme. STRAKOSCH
Ottavio .... Sig. BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni .... Sig. AMODIO
Leporello .... Sig. SUSINI
Commendatore, Sig. BARILI | Masetto, Sig. DUBREUL
Zerlina .... Mlle. KELLOGG
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, at 12½ o'clock, Grand Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CLOSING MATINEE.
SATURDAY, 7th February,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Doors open at 11½, commence at 12¼.
(In consequence of the length of the programme.)
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A MATINEE.
Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA,
with Mme LORINI in her celebrated impersonation of the Druidess.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,
with Mlle CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
when Mozart's immortal work
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE
will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.
The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents, extra; family circle 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Thomas, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., is by mutual consent and the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred G. Peckham, this day dissolved.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, William H. Merrill, Dennis M. Fitch and George Allin, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.
Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers, partners in the late firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of jewelry and fancy goods.
Their place of business will be that of the late firm, at No. 19 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm. (Signed,) WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.
Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY V. REEVE.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:
First.—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."
Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the importing and rectifying of wines, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.
Third—That the names of all the general and special partners and their respective places of residence are as follows viz.: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.
Fourth.—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.
Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1866.
EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.
JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1863. WILLIAM A. POND.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners of the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.
The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of piano-fortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public. WILLIAM A. POND,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1863. JOHN MAYELL.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and HAVILAND & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 31st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.
WM. UNDERHILL, JR.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CROMWELL & GREIS, for the purpose of conducting the clothing business in all its branches, at No. 152 Bowery. ISAAC A. CROMWELL,
JOHN GREIS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. CHARLES FANNING into partnership.
The business will be conducted under the style of LUCIUS HART & CO. LUCIUS HART.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. BIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the
JEWISH MAIDEN
has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess .... MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes Chanfrau, Skerrett and the admirable chorus.
This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions
LOVE TURNED TO HATE.
The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WALLACK'S
BEGIN AT EIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
LAST NIGHT
OF THE NEW COMEDY, WHICH HAS ON
FOURTEEN OCCASIONS
ATTRACTED
CROWDED AND OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
Entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Mr. Union .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanly .... Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid .... Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell .... Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donohue .... Mr. Norton
Theodore .... Miss F. Reeves
Hoyley .... Mr. Turney
Mrs. Union .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanly .... Mrs. Vernon
Amy .... Miss M. Henriques
Gimp .... Mr. Reeves
FRIDAY—Third time this season of Bulwer's great play, the
LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—Morton's very attractive standard comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
MONDAY—Eighth and last night for the present of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY—(First time here)—the charming comedy,
HENRIETTE,
translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late E. G. Wilkins, Esq.
WEDNESDAY (by desire)
PAULINE
will be again given, for the ninth time.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
MARRIED LIFE in rehearsal.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" and "The School for Scandal."

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FURNISHING fund of the New Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be held in Phillips's Hall, No. 600 Broadway, between 4th and 46th sts., (Broadway-square,) THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863. Admittance 10 cents. Refreshments extra.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE; OF 1,500 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.
Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" storehouse, No. 53 West-st., near Rector
1,500 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.
The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:
No. 1, —— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2, —— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3, —— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4, —— barrels, 4th quality.
Also, 22 barrels Army Bread.
1 bag Army Bread.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, SHEEPSKINS AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public Auction,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.:
470 Green salted and dry hides.
211 Sheepskins.
42 barrels tallow.
5 barrels tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
[illegible] Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
These Bonds are a second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 100 miles additional.
[illegible] the purpose of retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for bids. When the first bonds are retired, this mortgage will be a second mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of Gignoux, W. J. Hays, [illegible], Brown, Jerome Thompson, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Tracy, Ingram, three beautiful oil paintings by T. R. Mignot, [illegible] Spencer, Countier, Manhattan, and other celebrated artists.
Also, a beautiful painting—Central Park Skating Carnival.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Washington-square, south side: Executor's sale of household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood covered, crimson [illegible] brocatel, lace curtains, mantel ornaments, vases, &c., mahogany suite in hair cloth, worsted and fine curtains, bedroom furniture in mahogany, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, feather beds, pillows, mattresses, marble and ormolu clocks, candelabras, rosewood marble top etageres, ormolu [illegible], kitchen furniture, &c. The sale will commence with the carriages.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and stores situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Books-maps at the auctioneers office, 3 Pine st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 o'clock, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, wardrobes, chairs, tables, wash-stands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, 100 barbers' shaving mugs and brushes, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, 1 new milk wagon, 2 second-hand do., 1 business wagon, 1 billiard table. Also, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, 3 sewing-machines, stoves, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FORM A connection with a first class commission house in this City. He can furnish good reference, some capital, and being conversant with several languages, and having had ten years experience in such business, enables him to influence a profitable trade with Europe, Africa and adjacent islands, South America and West Indies. Address H. F., Box No. 325 New-York Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred, a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 26th-st and North River Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FINE [illegible] village practice, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, &c., &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 35 West 21st-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSIness for sale, or partner taken. Ill health and business in another city the cause of sale, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the institute, corner of 14th-st. and 6th av.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, where, to the right man, a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Laura Keene
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
Fifth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Who will appear as
PAUL, THE PET,
PAUL, THE PET,
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
MRS. JOHN WOOD .... as .... PAUL, the Pet.
With an excellent cast of character.
REGULAR FIX.
Mr. Stuart Robson as Hugh de Brass; Mr. Daly as Charles Surplus; J. H. Stodart as Mr. Surplus; Miss Ione Burke as Matilda Jane; Miss Nickinson as Emily; Mrs. A. Hind, as Deborah.
Great preparations are being made for the production on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9,
Of a new version of Planche's fairy extravaganza,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
By the additions to and alterations of which,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible.
New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. MAEDER, also a new Overture by Mr. THOMAS BAKER. New and gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Properties, prepared at great cost, and the completion of the piece,
MR. WALCOT, Sen.,
will make his first appearance in fifteen months; while to complete the attractions,
THE ARAB GIANT, Mr. GOSHAN,
is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of
THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and
THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK.
Splendid bill for THIS EVENING, Feb. 5,
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
for positively one night, being positively its
LAST PERFORMANCE.
Grand Spanish Ballet of
LA FLOR DE SEVILLE,
for this night only, being also positively its last performance, and for one night only
THE WIZARD SKIFF,
with its dances, combats and tableaux.
MONDAY, Feb. 9,
EDWIN BOOTH.

GERMAN OPERA,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director .... CARL ANSCHUTZ
EIGHTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA.
Romantic opera, in three acts, by C. Kreutzer, with Mme Rotter and Messrs. Lotti, Hartmann and Graff in the principal rôles.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—THE POACHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
LUCE DIDIER.
Drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Leon Battu and Jaime fils.
Doors open at 8. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscription and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.
A Course of Four Lectures on *Political Economy* will be delivered by
SIMON STERN, Esq.,
at the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, in the great Hall, on the invitation of the Trustees, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays at the same time and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitations issued.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWETT, Secretary.

SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.
Dr. E. C. WINES will deliver the Fourth Free Lecture on the Science of Government, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, for the advancement of science and Art, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. In another part of this paper a notice will be found of a course of lectures on Political Economy. Both courses are under the direction of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, and they respectfully invite the public to attend them.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
Admission 25c. Platform tickets 50c., to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; [illegible] Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo African, No. 48 Beekman-st.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL LECTURE IN the Bethesda Baptist Church, South 4th st., Jersey City, between Erie-st. and Jersey-av., THIS EVENING, Feb. 5. Lecture will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st. and No. 644 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings, best suited boarding Seminary in the State, $45 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common branches. Special terms to all sides. Superior advantages in Languages, sciences and music. A first class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session half year commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A competent teacher, under the supervision of an eminent professor. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter. Apply at No. 1 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 8[illegible] Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, and well qualified to instruct in common and higher English, French, drawing, wishes a situation for a part or the whole of the time. May be seen daily, from [illegible] to 12 o'clock, at Townsend's Academy, No. 266 Bowery, or a note addressed to TEACHER, as above, will receive attention.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXCELlently educated, and who has taught for some time, desires a position as governess; she teaches (and speaks) French, music and drawing, and the common English branches. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs J., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess by a young lady, capable of teaching the English branches and Latin; also will give lessons on the piano and guitar. For information address immediately Post office Box No. 3,3[illegible], New-York. Best of references given.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LAdy, a native of Saxony, to teach German and music in compensation for board and lodging. Application can be made, for a few days, at No. 72 East 19th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, when a paper will be read on *E. [illegible]*, by Rev. ALEXANDER BUSHNELL. To be followed by some brief remarks upon the present position and prospects of the *Suez Canal*, by Rev. Joseph P. THOMPSON, D. D.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KEYSTONE Lodge No. 23[illegible], are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting at the lodge-room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at [illegible] P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother JOHN S. OWEN, who was killed at the late fire in Cherry st. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to unite in paying this last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.
By order, JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, W. M.
WM. QUAIL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at their headquarters, at the corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
SAMUEL C. REED, } Secretaries.
L. DEVLIN, }

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN MATRIMONIALLY INclined, wishes a young lady of like disposition and like tastes with himself for a wife. He is under 26 years of age, and well educated. His morals are unexceptionable, and his income liberal. Address W. R. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office. All letters will be treated confidentially, and destroyed immediately if not answered.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
can
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
the wonderful and charming
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY
be seen at the Museum. She will be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB
NEXT TUESDAY, the 10th inst.,
consequently her public exhibition
CLOSES NEXT SATURDAY,
and all who fail to see her by that time, will miss the opportunity forever. The crowd has already become so immense that the Manager
GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,
ONE IN THE MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1½ AND 3 O'CLOCK,
ONE IN THE EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors, he will
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
so determined is he that every patron of the Museum shall see every attraction announced in the bills and advertisements.
The drama selected for the occasion is the
MORAL TOM SECRET, F,
THE CROSS OF GOLD;
or,
THERESA'S VOW!
MISS WARREN
appears on the stage and is introduced to the audience at each performance, and
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum every hour.
HER MORNING LEVEE, FROM 10 TILL 12,
is much less crowded than the others, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL; COME EARLY
BUT COME WITHOUT FAIL,
and see this magnificent
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
before she takes her departure from public life.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHALES, [illegible] CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies .. $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
Ladies' Tickets 2 50
Minors under 15 years of age 3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 471 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 2[illegible] 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter for Ladies, Misses and Masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at [illegible] o'clock. For Gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons when disengaged.

BALLS.

THE LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION FOR the benefit of the German Hospital, will give their THIRD ANNUAL BALL on the 5th at [illegible] Hall.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.
The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 2d of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.
Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.
A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unequaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also on hand a fine assortment of square pianos of all the celebrated makers, for sale at moderate prices.
Second hand Pianos from [illegible] to [illegible]. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially recommended by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wolenhaupt, Wollenh[illegible], Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Thomas, Bergen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $[illegible] to $[illegible] each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES — Manufactory and warerooms, No. 1[illegible]3 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.
ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 25c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, leggings, sontags and Ladies drawers all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves. at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REMOVED TO EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, near 13th-st., second floor, and will be opened on THURSDAY, the 5th, for business, with a full stock of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and American Indian goods, and a new assortment of French fans.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

A Brilliant Victory at Fort Donelson.

The Attack of the Rebel General Forrest Repulsed.

FORREST REPORTED WOUNDED.

All General Grant's Forces Before Vicksburgh.

Gallant Cavalry Dash Near Murfreesboro.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Captain of the steamer *Bowen*, from Paducah, reports a brilliant success at Fort Donelson. One battery of four guns was taken by the rebels in an overwhelming charge, but our men gallantly rallied and retook it.

The rebel loss is reported at 135 killed, 50 wounded and prisoners. The rebel Gen. FORREST is reported among the wounded. Col. MCNEIL was killed. The number of the rebels is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000.

From below we have information that all our divisions have arrived in front of Vicksburgh, except LOGAN'S, which is expected soon.

Surprise of a Rebel Camp at Middletown—Everything Captured.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

STOKES' Tennessee Cavalry, and one Kentucky regiment, dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. One rebel was killed, and 100 taken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge, took the rebels by surprise, captured all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c. Major DOUGLASS, of DOUGLASS' rebel battalion, and all his officers, were made prisoners.

DAVIS' cavalry, at Franklin, has also captured twenty-five rebels, and all have arrived here. About twenty are severely wounded.

The weather is very cold.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

The Army of the Cumberland Still at Murfreesboro—Repairing the Railroad Between Murfreeshoro and Nashville—Interruptions by the Rebel Cavalry—Necessity for More National Cavalry—The Anderson Troop, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland is still occupying Murfreesboro and its environs. No forward movement is anticipated until the railroad from Nashville to that point is completed, and so guarded as to insure the safety of trains. The mechanics and engineers are busily at work repairing the road, rebuilding bridges, &c., but are constantly interrupted by the rebel cavalry force who unexpectedly attack them, and frequently do much damage. Sunday last a construction train was attacked by DICK MCCANN'S force, and several of the workmen captured. While in the act of paroling them, a company of bridge guards of a Michigan regiment came up and dispersed the rebels, killing two, and wounding several. That night a force was sent after the rebels, and were to attack them at daylight next morning, but on arriving at their camp found that the "birds had flown."

The Administration should realize the fact that no effectual resistance can be made against the well-mounted men of WHEELER, FORREST and STARNS by infantry, or by the little cavalry we now have in this department. Government should at once supply this army with horses to mount infantry regiments, or immediately order a reinforcement of cavalry to this point. WHEELER—now Major-General—FORREST and STARNS, have been vibrating between Franklin, Tenn., and Columbia and Lavergne, occasionally making a run to the latter place to capture a forage-train, or to tear up rails on the Chattanooga Road. Contrabands—deserters from FORREST—say that he intends fortifying Columbia, and also to make a dash on Nashvile during some of our nights of darkness. Owing to the want of efficient cavalry, and enough of it, we are obliged to let those marauders conscript the counties they visit, and carry off all the supplies of the country. A week since, all the white men of Franklin, and, in fact, all of Williamson County, under 56 years of age, were compelled to join the rebels, and take their first lessons in "Southern Rights."

Gen. MITCHELL, the efficient commander of this post, is unceasingly vigilant in his efforts to engage the enemy, but as their object is to impede our advance and destroy our supplies, they scarcely ever risk a fight; our expeditions, therefore, are usually barren of results. A considerable portion of cavalry is believed to be on the banks of the Cumberland, awaiting the coming up of the second fleet of boats. The fleet, some twenty-five in number, with several gunboats, have been expected for some days, but for unknown causes have not yet made their appearance. It is presumed that an engagement took place between the rebels and our gunboats, from the fact of heavy cannonading being heard down the river on Tuesday morning. As no news has been received from that quarter, some anxiety is felt for the safety of the fleet.

The fine regiment of Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, son of the Military Governor of Tennessee, is daily expected to arrive here. This regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and numbers between eleven and twelve hundred men. The order constituting the regiment cavalry instead of infantry was a wise one, and should be followed in regard to several regiments now stationed in Nashville.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU passed through here last week, *en route* for Louisville, where, it is said, he will supersede Gen. BOYLE in command.

Maj. DAVIS, Assistant Inspector, U. S. A., has been in town several days, and has now gone to the front. It is said he was sent here to investigate the "Anderson Cavalry" mutiny by the Secretary of War, who, being a Pennsylvanian, took exception to the treatment of the mutineers. I am glad to record the fact that the course of punishment awarded them by the Commander-in-Chief and Gen. MITCHELL, was fully indorsed by Maj. DAVIS.

Some facts regarding this body of men may be interesting, as so much has been written and said about their conduct. They were ordered to the front, in pursuance of an order received from Gen. ROSECRANS, and some two hundred promptly obeyed. The remainder, however, refused point-blank to obey the order, giving as reasons, that they were without officers, arms or equipments. Gen. MITCHELL and Gen. STANLEY used every argument to induce them to obey orders, even if they were destitute of officers or arms; to present themselves to Gen. ROSECRANS, who would no doubt assign them to some proper position, and supply whatever was lacking to make them efficient. Two hours were given them to make their decision, and at the expiration of that time—they still refusing to go—Gen. MITCHELL promptly confined every man in the City Jail and Workhouse. Here they were treated precisely like all other prisoners confined for misdemeanors. These men have lost to the Government over $20,000 by neglect in caring for their horses, great numbers having died from starvation and want of care. You must understand that these men were *gentlemen*, enlisted for special service, and of course could not demean themselves by feeding or grooming their animals. Soldiers' quarters, too, were alike distasteful to them. It is said that upon the regiment arriving at Louisville, the men rushed *en masse* to the Galt House, and were exceeding wroth when ordered to camp and forbidden to stop at hotels. I willingly concede all honor and praise to those gallant spirits that promptly obeyed the call to defend their country's honor on the bloody field of Stones River, led on by the noble ROSENGARTEN and WARD, who lost their lives in the cause; but those who in their country's hour of peril flatly refused to lend their aid in her defence, merit the severest punishment.

These men had been confined about ten days when a perfect avalanche of "friends of the Anderson Troop" began to arrive in Nashville. If a man asked another at an hotel why he came down, the answer invariably was, "To see the Anderson Troop; I'm a member of the Christian Association from Philadelphia." Gen. MITCHELL, Gov. JOHNSON and Col. MARTIN, Provost-Marshal, were besieged early and late by members of "Christian," "Benevolent," and "Heathen" Associations for passes to visit the mutineers; and to an old resident of this somewhat unfashionable town it was quite refreshing to observe the "style" given to our most frequented localities by the recent importations from the city of "brotherly love." Finally, the applications to visit and carry provisions, and to encourage the men in the course they had pursued, became such an intolerable nuisance, that at last the General forbade any more visits, and soon after the different *commissions* left, no doubt highly disgusted with Nashville, the army, and its representatives in command here. One of these pious brothers, a cadaverous specimen of humanity, swathed in a voluminous white neckcloth, remarked that "Pennsylvania would spend half a million dollars before the Anderson troop should *back down* from the position they had taken."

Gen. ROSECRANS has made another proposition to the "Anderson Troop," offering full pardon for their mutinous conduct, and also a position, the same they occupied under Gen. BUELL—that of his body-guard. Many have availed themselves of the clemency of the General and accepted this latest proposition, but some two hundred still refuse to accept any conditions but those advanced by themselves. These men are confined still in the city-workhouse, where it is hoped, for the sake of discipline, they will be kept, unless a severer fate is in store for them.

C. H. W. B.

THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

An Intercepted Letter from one of Bragg's Officers.

From the Nashville Union.

We have been permitted to copy portions of a very amusing letter, written by Maj. B——, of BRAGG'S army, to his dear friend M——, in this city, which shows that the great skedaddler of Stone's River is not regarded as a NAPOLEON by all his officers. The letter is as follows:

WARTRACE, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1863.

DEAR M——: My young friend, G. H. M., wrote you yesterday morning, sent the letter and a number of late papers by Mrs. H. * * * * * Hope you received them. I have been here one week. Left Murfreesboro Sunday morning last, at daylight, on the last train leaving there. Did not know until 10 o'clock at night that we intended to retreat the following morning, or rather the same night. Do not believe the retreat was necessary. *Do not believe Gen. Bragg knew what he was doing*; in other words, that *he is not a man competent to command on the field. Every Tennesseean is bitter beyond expression.* Some swear he is a fool. I think myself *he has been blessed with very little sense*, and no genius; and you know I have no cause to think hardly of him. He has recently had me promoted. Our official intercourse has been exceedingly pleasant, *and this is more than many of his officers can say*, for several of them have been under arrest since the army left Mississippi.

But it is useless to disguise the fact that BRAGG'S career, as a Commanding General, has eventuated in a disaster and disgraceful failure. Added to this, he is not popular. I may go further, and say he is almost universally hated by all our troops, especially by the Tennesseeans. At the same time I think him a soldier—a man who has a sense of duty, and will perform his duty to the best of his ability; that he is a fine disciplinarian and an officer of splendid administrative ability. But it is sheer folly to call him a General.

* * * * * * *

I am of opinion that history will relate that all the battles around Murfreesboro were fought well, contested with desperate valor, but that they were fought without generalship. Gen. BRAGG attacked and drove back their left wing on Wednesday, because he had massed his heaviest forces on their right wing, believing from demonstrations made by the Yankees, that their heaviest force was there. Our attack on the left was successful; as we drove the enemy back the fight extended gradually toward the right, hoping to move first one division after another until the whole army would be forced to retreat. But having weakened ourselves on the right and centre, in order to enable us to drive back their right, we found on attacking the whole line that we were too weak to pierce his centre or drive back his right. *So Wednesday's battle closed without a decisive result.* We had captured, it is true, thirty-one pieces of artillery, upwards of three thousand prisoners, and held the battle-field, which we continued to hold until we evacuated our entire defences. But we had gained, you perceive, no decisive advantage except on their right. *They maintained their original position everywhere else, having repulsed the several attempts made to carry their position* on the centre and right. On Thursday we were inactive except in taking care of the dead and wounded. We secured the trophies of the fight on the left, and shipped all the prisoners captured, ordnance, &c., safely to Chattanooga. On Friday evening BRAGG foolishly (I can't conscientiously use a *more expressive term*) ordered BRECKINRIDGE'S Division to charge their centre again. We took the first front battery of the enemy, but after capturing it, discovered we were immediately under the fire of numerous other batteries that had up to that time remained silent. The inevitable consequence was a hasty retreat, leaving the captured battery on the field, to fall again into the enemy's hands; nor was this all—we lost many of our bravest and most gallant officers and men. Gen. HANSON was wounded, and has since died. Col. PRESTON CUNNINGHAM was killed. Capts. WOMACK, SAVAGE and SPURLOCK, of Warren County, were all dangerously wounded. Defeated in our design, *repulsed with heavy loss*, we retired to our former position. * * * * * Early Saturday night the entire army commenced moving. I started *seven long trams off crowded to overflowing with the sick and wounded.*

* * * * * * *

BRAGG discovered his mistake, and prepared for an evacuation, *after having declared he would win that battle or die on the field.* Our next line of defence will be immediately south of Duck River. Our headquarters will be next to Tallahoma.

The Princess Royal.

TO WHOM SHE BELONGED—HER CARGO.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 3.

Below we give the principal items of the manifest of the cargo of the steamer *Princess Royal*, of whose capture while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston Harbor, news reached here yesterday through the last published copy of the Richmond *Whig* received at Fortress Monroe. The fact that a copy of her manifest is at hand here at this time proves the vigilance with which our foreign office notes the operations of the rebels on the other side of the ocean and their aiders and abetters. The total value of the cargo in London, without insurance, was $134,280, while her own value there was much greater, as she is one of the fastest and best-built iron propellers ever turned out from a British shipyard. Her value, and that of her cargo to the rebels, had she succeeded in getting into Charleston Harbor, would have been millions of dollars. Though caught endeavoring to get into Charleston Harbor, she was cleared for Vancouver's Island.

Not the least interesting part of her story is that she was the property of LINDSAY & Co., the Mr. LINDSAY of which firm last year moved in his seat in Parliament that the British Government should no longer acknowledge the blockade because of its alleged inefficiency!

The bill of lading shows that the *Princess Royal* (a vessel of 494 tons) cleared from London on the 8th of December, 1862, for Halifax and Vancouver's Island. Among the goods shipped were 800 gt. brandy, by TIPPING & Co., 151,761 pounds of coffee, by H. SOLTOWAY, 60,000 pounds of gunpowder, by CURTISS & Co., 12,935 pounds of tin, by T. STYAN; 17,522 do., by T. STYAN; 12,865 pepper, by H. SOLTOWAY; 5,000 steariae candles, by T. P. BELL & Co.; 53 tons sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates and 144 boxes hardware, by JAMES SHARESPEARE; 110 coils of rope, 8,350 pounds of paper, 24 packages of drugs, 7,000 dozen cotton thread, 160 gross do., 260 pieces print cotton, 1 case pins, 25 cases machinery, 200 dozen spoons, 1 ½ screws, 46 furnace bars, 6 furnace do., by H. SOLTOWAY; 1 case military buttons, 1 case steel pens, 2 cases pins, 3 cases buttons, 5 cases flannel shirts, 1 case emery cloth, 503 pairs blankets, 7 cases bone buttons, 880 gross cotton thread, 1 case needles, 2,352 pieces wool stuff, 11 cases hardware, 12 cases machinery, 5 cases shoe thread, 2 cases hooks and eyes, 1 case bone buttons, 1 case wool hosiery, 22 casks and 12 cases drugs, 5 casks iron screws, 1 case pins, 3 cases and 23 casks apothecary, 9 cases sewing cotton, 80 pieces woolens, 1 case plain cottons, 3 cases dyed cottons, 3 cases files, 1 case steel wire, 6 cases printed cotton, 8 cases cotton hosiery, 2 cases cotton gloves, 2 cases linen thread, 250 gross sewing cotton, 20 dozen shoe thread, sundry packages machinery, by LINDSAY & Co.; 93 packages boots and shoes and 40 packages leather, by L. ISENBERG.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Probable Effects of the Mild Weather on the Wheat Crop—A Trip by the Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The last week was a busy one with us, in many respects. The weather again changed, and is quite Spring-like once more, after a few days of snow and frost. Yesterday was more like a May day than anything else. We hear of farmers still plowing in the region round about. There is no frost in the ground to hinder any kind of farming operations, were they otherwise seasonable. We are fearful that our open Winter will be productive of two bad results—a loss of the wheat crop and an unhealthy Summer. Its effect upon the sanitary condition of Chicago has already been felt. The per centage of deaths in 1862 was higher than for some years past. The increase was principally in the last two months. The whole number was 2,578—being more by 500 than in 1861; and if February does not bring us cold weather, we shall have no ice, which, with our poor water, would be a calamity indeed.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

On Friday evening the "assembled wisdom" of Illinois paid us a visit and remained over until Sunday. Both branches, with several of the State officers, came up, and were the guests of our two principal hotels—the Sherman and Tremont. There was nothing particularly striking about the visit. It gave the Egyptians an opportunity to see what we are doing "up North" in the way of improvements and progress, and to contrast the thrift and energy of Eastern people with the shiftlessness of the "poor white folks" who mainly constitute the population of the southern part of the State.

To greet their coming, the Democrats called a mass meeting on Friday evening and attracted a crowd. Speeches were made of the most rabid copperhead description. But the worst and meanest one was by Dr. DAVIS, of this city. He fairly went ahead of Egypt. He is a good Methodist, and took occasion very piously to thank God that the work of depleting the National army by desertion, sickness and being killed in battle was going on rapidly, and when this is accomplished, then, said he, "LINCOLN'S hands will be tied. He will be left only to conscription, and we know how to meet that." Oh, for a Jackson, with a little of his Ambrister and Arbuthnot practice upon these traitors. Such men ought not to be harbored among us, but should be hooted out of every loyal community. The number here is not large, but they are exerting a baneful influence upon the ignorant foreigners who compose the bulk of the party. Several speeches of a similar character were made at the meeting. To such an extent was sympathy with treason expressed, that many of the better sort became disgusted.

The Legislature, on its way up, stopped at Joliet to make the annual examination of the new State Penitentiary now in process of construction there. This institution is on a large scale. The walls inclose sixteen acres—underlying which is solid rock. It is in this region where the immense quarries abound which furnish this and the adjoining States much of their building stone. The outer wall is 25 feet high, and six feet thick at the bottom and three at the top. It is finished with coping, and is, I understand, to have iron railing all around. At the corners there are octagonal towers rising, some twenty feet above the wall. These are to be the principal guard houses, and I was told that it was the intention to place in each a 6-pound brass gun, to be used in case of a general insurrection among the prisoners.

The prison itself, forms the southern front. It is composed of an east and west wing, separated by an elegant residence for the Warden. Each of these wings is four stories high, about 350 feet in length, and together contain nine hundred cells. The ordinary cells are 7 feet by 4, and 7 feet high. They are built with a single huge stone for a floor, another for each of the sides, another for the roof, and are well ventilated. The female prison is a two-story building with 200 cells. There is in this department generally not over eight or ten inmates. The buildings are of massive stone.

There are also extensive shops, with machinery complete, for nearly all branches of ordinary manufactures. But the principal business carried on is cooperage, wagon-making, blacksmithing, shoe-making and the making of machinery.

The cost of the Penitentiary, when completed, is now estimated at $925,000, but will reach a million. The estimate, when commenced, was $500,000; but the State leased the prison to the contractors at nominally $5,000 a year. They manage to make it nearly or quite pay expenses, aside from working some two hundred men upon the buildings, and thus will make largely under their construction contract. Beside, it costs the State from $20,000 to $25,000 a year to furnish what was not stipulated, for superintendence, Commissioners, etc. Had the State retained the management of the prison in its own hands, it would have saved $400,000 in the erection of the establishment. But our Democratic friends in the Legislature had favorites whom they wished to reward, and the people are paying for it pretty roundly.

The number of prisoners is now 530, being a reduction of 140 in the last two years.

The discipline of the prison is as bad as it can be. One of the contractors is the Warden, so that in fact the State has no control in the matter. The government is left to unprincipled underlings, and the result is a system which makes instead of reforming criminals.

One fact will illustrate. A few years since, the guards were in the habit of bringing in materials for making counterfeit coin, which was worked up by the expert counterfeiters confined there, and then sold or circulated by the guards.

The lash is the principal resort for punishment, and it is used most barbarously upon the "bare backs" of men and women too! The State is about to take charge of the prison, as the lease expires in June next.

The tone of the proceedings of our Legislature is, on the whole, improving. The extreme ultraism of some of the members has alarmed others of a more conservative stamp in the majority, and a partial revulsion is the consequence. It provokes our loyal nature almost beyond forbearance to be compelled to read and hear such traitorous utterances, and tolerate such men among us. But if the Government will only go ahead and crush the Southern traitors, we will take care of those at home.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to the erection of a monument to Senator DOUGLAS in this city. It will probably not pass, and it ought not to. His personal and political friends should build the monument, if it is built at all.

THE NEW CAUSE AND THE NEW REMEDY.

We, poor innocent souls, have all along thought that Slavery and political considerations had something to do in producing the Southern rebellion. But no. We were mistaken. Prof. BROWNSON, during his recent sojourn in this city, delivered an elaborate, able and carefully prepared lecture upon the "Church and the Republic," in which he set his notions of the producing cause of the present civil war, and suggested a remedy. The first was no less than that Government did not recognize Catholic truth in its unity, and the latter the establishment of a State Church, and that church the Roman Catholic. This was openly avowed and a crusade to bring about such a result warmly urged. Not indeed an armed crusade, but the employment of new vigor, energy and zeal for the propagation of the Romish faith. He regarded our present civil war as "a collapse of Democracy combined with Protestantism," and entirely ignored Slavery and Abolition as the causes of it.

He said that the "Republic, without the Catholic Church, could never fulfil its mission." He did not say what he regarded as the mission of the United States, but if we are to take history for a guide, it is easy enough to discover what the "mission" of all the States which have had the Romish as the established religion has been. Even now, Mexico, and our other sister Southern Republics, are exemplifying, and have been, ever since their national existence, the influence of Catholicism upon political institutions. With a spiritual and a semi-political allegiance to a foreign potentate, what can be expected of these Catholics in the way of conserving the Government of the country? Prof. BROWNSON'S sentiments were frequently applauded by his large audience, even upon a Sabbath evening, when the lecture was delivered. In our humble judgment, the remedy proposed is worse than the disease.

AN OBSERVATORY.

It is a fixed fact that Chicago is to have a first-class astronomical observatory. A magnificent instrument is being constructed in Boston, which has been contracted for, and $1,500 paid upon it. Its cost is $11,000. A letter has been received from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in relation to it. He commends it highly, as one of the most powerful in existence. It is so nearly completed that discoveries have already been made with it which the one at Harvard failed to make, of planets or stars which, from disturbing influences observable, were known by astronomers to exist in the vicinity of other planets. There is a description of the telescope in the last number of the *American Encyclopedia*. One of our wealthy citizens, Hon. J. G. SCAMMON, has generously offered to erect the Observatory, which will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. It is to form a portion of the building of the Chicago University.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Rush Medical College, the oldest and best medical institution in the Northwest, took place on the 21st inst. Fifty-seven graduates were sent forth with their diplomas to heal the sick of the land. The number is larger than usual. The young practitioners are rushing to the army as a school of practice, and our poor wounded and sick soldiers are too much given over to them to experiment upon. The army is regarded by them pretty much as they regard the dissecting-room, as a "school of science."

Homœopathy divides, at least, the practice with the "old school" in Chicago. A large portion of the more intelligent of our population have discarded drugs in the mass, and find health restored by the use of the infinitessimals of HAHNEMAN.

BUSINESS.

Our streets present almost the life and activity of the busiest season of the year. Everybody appears to be on the move. The receipts of hogs now average about 14,000 per day. The whole number received since the first of October is 975,868. Of this number, about 200,000 have been shipped East, and the balance packed here. Two days more will give us a *million*! The prospect now is that the receipts will reach the unprecedented number of 1,200,000.

The grain business is light, being only about 50 per cent. thus far of what it was in 1862. The lake is open, and I saw yesterday a sail vessel passing up North. There is nothing but want of a paying business to hinder navigation.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Buchanan was called by Gen. McDowell. He stated that the following statements, made in a letter of his to Gen. McDowell, dated Oct. 20, 1862, were substantially true to the best of his recollection and belief:

Gen. Milroy's manner when he rode up to Gen. McDowell, on the 30th of August, and asked for reinforcements, was very excited—so much so as to attract the especial attention of those present, and induce many to inquire who that was rushing about so wildly, and what he wanted. Gen. Sigel's name or corps was not referred to in any way in my hearing as far as I recollect. When reinforcements were called for to go to the assistance of Gen. Meade, I was ordered by Gen. Sykes to take three of my battalions and move up to the front and left, to the point most threatened, which I did at once. I left Gen. Milroy wrangling and gesticulating most emphatically in the same place where his conversation with you commenced. He was calling for reinforcements, and saying that if they were sent at once the day would be ours, and that the enemy were ready to run. After I placed my three battalions in position, I moved to the right of my line, when, to my surprise, I saw, about one hundred yards to my right, the remainder of my brigade, which had been sent to the front after I left, and Gen. Milroy was giving it some orders. I at once rode up to him, and told him that these battalions belonged to my brigade of regulars, and that I could not consent to any interference with my command. He said that he did not know they were my men; did not wish to interfere with me, and only wanted to place them in the position. I told him that I was responsible for the position of my command, and did not want any assistance, either in posting or fighting it.—when he left me. His own brigade was not near there, and he seemed to be rushing about the field without any especial aim or object, unless it was to assist in the performance of other officers' duties whenever he could find one to listen to him. I did not lose one inch of ground after I got my brigade together, which I did immediately by moving this latter position to the left, but held the enemy at bay for one hour, and instead of being "forced back," I maintained my position until ordered to fall back to the position from which we started. Had the enemy "forced" me back in the sense of Gen. MILROY'S report he would have obtained possession not only of the turnpike, but of the stone bridge, and what would have been the result you are well aware. Our defeat would have been disastrous.

The evidence in the case was here closed, and the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next, when Gen. MCDOWELL is expected to hand in a printed argument in the case of considerable length."

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and wife, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in this City from Providence, R. I., *viâ* New-York and New-Haven line of steamboats, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded directly to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where apartments were in readiness for their reception. The General left this City again last evening by the 11.30 P. M. train for Washington, at which place he is summoned to appear as a witness in Gen. Franklin's trial, which is now in progress in that city. Mrs. Burnside did not accompany her husband to Washington, but will remain in this City until his return. Gen. Burnside and wife, during yesterday, attended the wedding ceremonies consequent upon the marriage of Major Ed. M. Neill, (one of the members of the General's Staff, to a Miss Stuyvesant, of this City.

Gen. Parke and W. W. Swan, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh; C. J. Hamlin and son, of Buffalo, and Dr. Howard, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Wm. H. Arnot, of Elmira; R. Oakford, of Philadelphia, and G. J. Thornton, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. George B. Stetson, of Bridgewater; Capt. A. K. Arnold, J. M. Mott, U. S. A., and Geo. S. Spaulding, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR firm at $6 25 for Superfine. WHISKY 50c. PROVISIONS quiet. Gold 52@55. Demand Notes $1.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

HOGS firm, at $4@$4 25; Dressed 5c. higher; $4 75@$4 85.

[Advertisement.]

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FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At WHEELER & WILSON'S,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Bio Bio, for New-Orleans and Havana.—J. Q. A. Griffin, A. M. Collins, William E. Pearson, F. J. Vanderveck, Isidor Danziger, E. Rousseau, P. G. Pavy, Daniel Baker, W. D. A. Whitmore, Miss Jane Harvey, Mrs. Johnson, F. Harwood, Wm. Lare, J. M. Broker, wife and child, John S. Knapp, Edward Fenner, Mrs. Capt. Brown, Carrie H. Chittenden, George Wood and lady, Joseph Snow, Chas. England, Mr. Penfield and lady, P. Pendleton, C. H. Garbei, George F. H. Young, James Donnelly, P. J. Flannigan, Thomas Hall, A. Wolf, John Duffy, John Prosper, Amelia Dzengolaska, Samuel J. Tennant, Caroline Neil, Madame Weiss. For Havana—Francis Falconer, C. C. Adams, Cecelia Charre, Miss Fisher, Master Fisher, Jane Hagan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 5 22 | Moon rises.... 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 32 | Gov. Island.... 9 21 | Hell Gate ..10 4

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Ship Albion, (Br.,) Locke, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Catharine Maud, (Br.,) Anderson, Glasgow; Andrew Bradshaw; Parthian, (Dan.,) Hansen, Boston; Punch, Meincke & Wendt; Lamplighter, Morris, Gibraltar, Merrill & Abbott; Return, (Br.,) Killam, Belmonte; Boyd & Hincken; Irenderne, (Norw.,) Eienhardt, Cork; Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Minnie Schiffer, (Br.,) Conwaughter, Matamoras, S. & J. Schiffer.

Schooners Hannah, Loud, Jacmel, E. Beck; J. M. Taylor, Richardson, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny; Revenge.

Arrived.

Brig Aladdin, Curtis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Cadwallader, Eaton, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Milton, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Wm. Colger, Rayner, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Willie S. Putnam, Cook, Provincetown 4 ds., with mdse. from steamship Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

Schr. Fredonia, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Eliza Ellen, Curtis, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with heading.

Schr. Saladin, Card, Salt Cay Jan. 19, with salt to McCall & Frith.

Brig Minnehaha, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Lancaster, via Yarmouth, N. S., 17 ds., with coal to Wilson & Braine. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Bay State, Hatch, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Schr. Eliza, 16 ds. from Turks Island

Also 1 brig, anchored on the bar.

Sailed.

Steamship Rio Rio, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamship Eagle, for Havana.

Ships R. S. Ely, S. L. Tilley; barks Milton and Piermont.

Brigs Conflict, Clyde, (Br.,) H. F. Colthirst, Rival, Anna; schr. Oliver M. Pettit

Miscellaneous.

The brig Rival, hence for Dublin, while going down the lower bay yesterday, went ashore on West Bank, and after laying two hours, got off and proceeded to sea.

The Bremen ship Albert, from Liverpool, arrived 3d, is consigned to Leopold Huffer.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM ?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

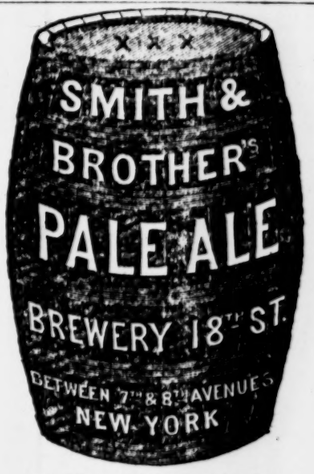
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.



EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!

In order to effect a great saving in your HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

VALENTINES FOR 1863.

For the largest and most attractive assortment of Valentines, from one hundred dollars to one cent each.
VALENTINE CARDS, VALENTINE ENVELOPES,
$20, $15, $10 and $5 lots, just suited to the retail trade.
Comics that are all new, Friendly Comics, Soldiers' Packets.
ARMY PACKETS, VALENTINE PACKETS,
TORCH OF LOVE PACKETS.
For everything new and desirable in the Valentine line send to the
AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,
No. 106 William-st., New-York,
between Beekman and Ann sts.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD ESTABLISHED
PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
For LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and the Continent of EUROPE, or PASSAGE to and from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, CHILblains, enlarged joints, frosted feet, &c., skillfully treated without pain, by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 2 Broadway. Dr. Briggs' Alleviator for corns, bunions, chilblains, &c., gives perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per box.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

6, 4, 19	Drew	$30,000
1, 35, 36	Drew	10,000
8, 40, 28	Drew	7,000
25, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $500; 20 prizes of $500, and 63 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $16,220. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MOORE & CO., Wilmington, Del.